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David M. Williams

MONTREAL

1850-1870

ife in Canada One Hundred Years Ago

5

Table of Contents

1 HOST CITY TO THE WORLD
4 A CITY HAS A SETTING
8 A CITY HAS A PERSONALITY
18 A CITY IS PEOPLE
30 A CITY IS A MARKET-PLACE
39 A CITY IS A PLACE OF WORK
43 A CITY NEEDS TRANSPORTATION
44 A CITY NEEDS COMMUNICATION
49 A CITY IS A 'WAY-OF-LIFE'
51 A CITY HAS PROBLEMS
53 A CITY HAS LOCAL GOVERNMENT
55 A CITY CHANGES

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Cover engraving: Place d'Armes, Montreal, circa 1850/C. E. DeVolpi and P. S. Winkworth, *Montreal: A Pictorial Record*, Vol. 1 (Montreal: Dev-Sco Publications Ltd., 1963).

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HOST CITY TO THE WORLD 1967

Some of you will recognize the scene shown in Document 1.*
The photograph was taken in 1967. What does it show?

FOR DISCUSSION AND DEBATE

1. Was there a special name for this World's Fair? Why was the fair held? What *birthday* was Canada celebrating in 1967?
2. What is the name of the community shown in the background of Document 1? How can you tell that it is a large community?
3. In what ways is the appearance of the city shown in Document 1 similar to or different from the appearance of the community in which you live?

The following picture, Document 2, of Montreal in 1850, was taken from almost the same spot as was Document 1.

* Refer to page 63 for sources of documents.

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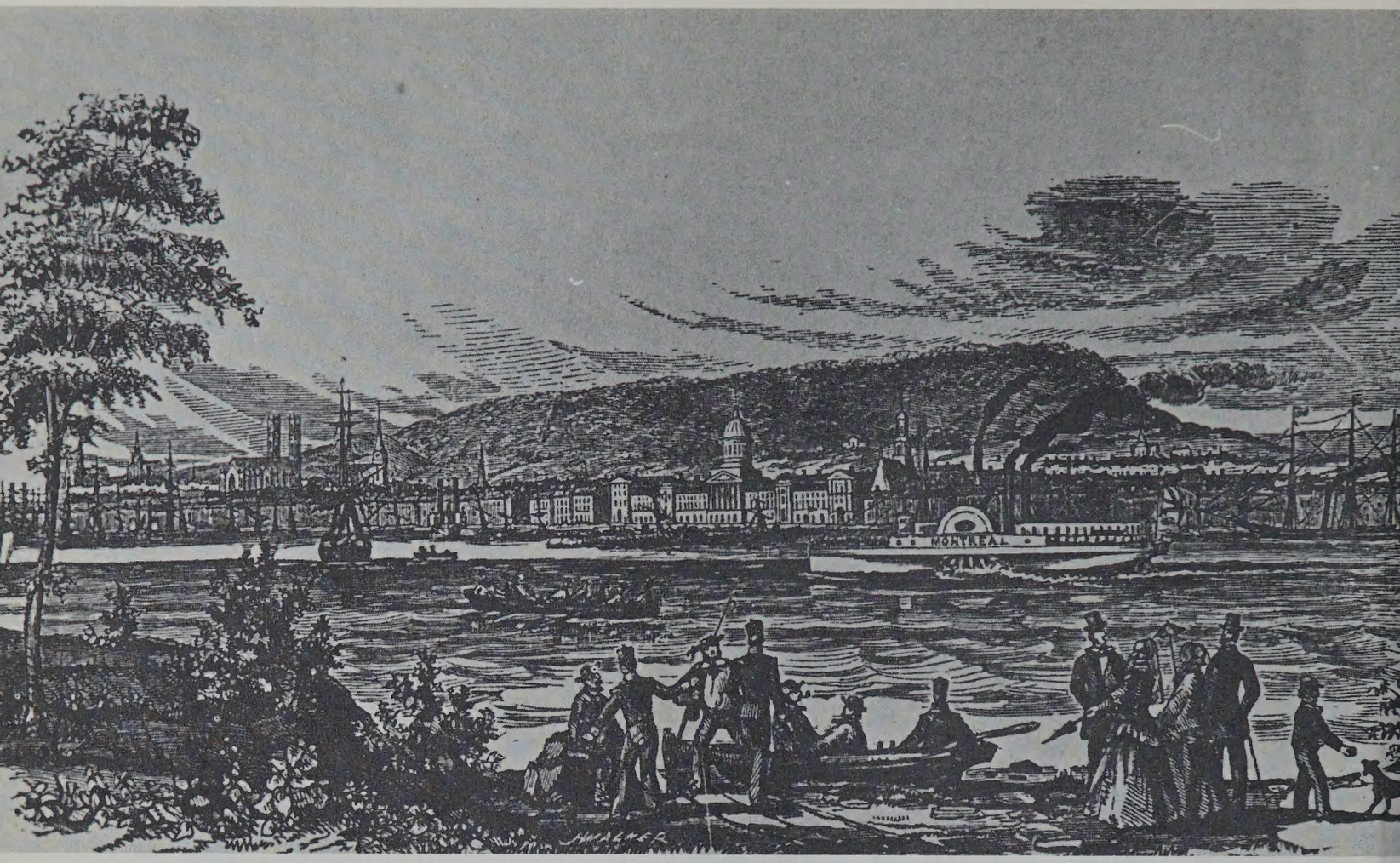


D2

What kind of community was Montreal in 1850?

FOR ANALYSIS AND COMPARISON

1. List the changes in the appearance of Montreal between Document 1 (1967) and Document 2 (1850).
2. List any features appearing in both documents which show that they are from almost the same vantage point.
3. What kinds of people do you see in the foreground of Document 2? What are the people doing? What means of transportation can you see?
4. Was Montreal a large busy community **or** a small pioneer community in 1850? What evidence does Document 2 give for your conclusion?

D3 "Montreal is rotten to the core, and if all of Canada be like it, the sooner we have done with it the better!"

Lord Elgin, 1849.

D4 "Montreal possesses advantages that no other Canadian city can boast of . . . ."

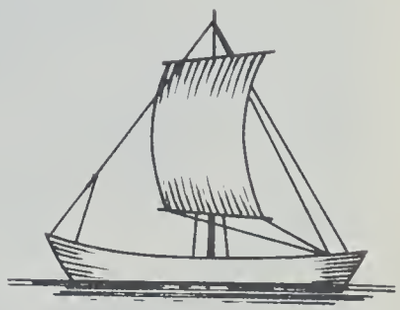
J. W. Dawson, 1859.

D5 "Montreal wears a dismal aspect, the population within the past few years has decreased . . . . General apathy in trade, and everything else is apparent . . . ."

Boston newspaper, 1850.

D6 "Montreal . . . stood out boldly in the distance, presenting a mass of glittering steeples, domes, and massive stone wharves, fully a mile in extent, and the most costly and substantial in North America. Shipping of every size and nation, crowds of steamers, American and English, *bateaus*,* canoes, timber-rafts, schooners in full sail, all covered the surface of the river; and the city, with its dark stone buildings and iron shutters, gave an impression of ancient grandeur . . . ."

Lieutenant-Colonel B. W. A. Sleigh, 1853.



Bateau *fr/bä tō'*
a flat-bottomed cargo and passenger boat about 30 feet long, tapered to bow and stern, drawing little water, and propelled by oars, poles, or a sail; originally designed for the treacherous river route between Upper and Lower Canada

FOR YOU TO CONSIDER

1. Can we conclude anything about the kind of community Montreal was on the basis of Documents 3, 4, 5, and 6?
2. Which of these opinions of Montreal are favorable and which are unfavorable? In what ways do they disagree? Why?
3. Is it possible for **all** four opinions to be accurate? Account for your answer.

Was Montreal a **dismal** place or a **glittering** place? Was it a **rotten** place or a **grand** place? It is certainly not possible to conclude, on the basis of one picture or one person's opinion, what kind of community Montreal was in the mid-19th century. Perhaps by examining selected evidence about Montreal in the period between 1850 and 1870, we will be better able to form an accurate opinion about the kind of city it was.

*Where necessary, French and/or English pronunciations have been given. Refer to page 64 for sources of definitions.

D7

A CITY HAS A SETTING

What advantages of site and location does Montreal possess?

FOR ANALYSIS AND COMPARISON

1. Documents 1 and 2 give some idea of the physical setting, or *site*, of Montreal. What additional information can we get from Document 7, a map of the site of Montreal?
2. According to the map, what is the name of the body of water in the middle-ground of Documents 1 and 2? What is the name of the rise, or highland, in the background?
3. Most of the Island of Montreal is **below** what elevation? The highest parts of the Island of Montreal rise **above** what elevation?
4. List all the features of the site of Montreal that you think would be important to the growth and trade of the city?

D8

5. What can we learn from Document 8, a map of the location of Montreal, that we can't learn from Document 7, the map of the site of Montreal?
6. With what United States seaports would you expect Montreal to be in competition for trade between the interior of North America and Europe?
7. What disadvantages does the location of Montreal have compared with those of the U.S. ports? What advantages does the location of Montreal have for trade?

FOR DISCUSSION AND DEBATE

Is Montreal a *good* or *bad* place to have an important city and seaport in terms of its site and location? Why?

D9

Looking at Montreal from a Different Vantage Point

Document 2 gave us an idea of what Montreal looked like in 1850 from a vantage point across the St. Lawrence River (looking west, and, perhaps, slightly north). Documents 9 and 10 show Montreal from another famous vantage point, Mount Royal.

FOR ANALYSIS AND COMPARISON

1. What clues suggest that Document 9 shows Montreal at an earlier date than Document 10? What clues suggest that these documents show Montreal from almost the same vantage point?
2. List all that **changed** in Montreal between 1850 and 1865 according to Documents 9 and 10.

D 10

3. What sorts of buildings were the tallest in Montreal in 1865? What sorts of buildings are the tallest in your community? Why would this be so? Account for your answer.
4. If you were ten years old at the time this photograph, Document 10, was taken, how old would you be today? Is it likely that there would be anyone alive today who was alive when this photograph of Montreal was taken?

FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

You will recognize that Document 10 is a **photograph**. Document 9 is a **lithograph**. How do the processes by which the two pictures were made differ? How old is the process of photography? If you would like to find out more about the history of photography and lithography, *look up* these terms in a good encyclopedia. The *Encyclopedia Canadiana* contains a good account of the history of photography in Canada.

A CITY HAS A PERSONALITY

Lieutenant-Colonel Sleigh visits Montreal

What were his impressions?

Lieutenant-Colonel Burrows Willocks Arthur Sleigh, a Canadian-born officer in the British army, visited Montreal in the 1850's. Did Montreal impress him as a rough pioneer community or as a well-established city? What helped him form his opinion?

D11

"At seven o'clock we approached Montreal [from Quebec City], which stood out boldly in the distance, presenting one mass of glittering steeples, domes, and massive stone wharves, fully a mile in extent, and the most costly and substantial in North America. Shipping of every size and nation, crowds of steamers, American and English, bateaus, canoes, timber-rafts, schooners in full sail, all covered the surface of the river; and the city, with its dark stone buildings and iron shutters, gave an impression of ancient grandeur; while towards the west rose the Mountain, above six hundred feet high, along whose base, and upward, were charming houses and villa residences of the gentry.

In walking over the city, I could not but remark the beauty of some of the shops and the extent of the streets: Great St. James's-street would reflect credit on London, and the marble *edifices* of some of the banks were really most imposing. The Roman Catholic Cathedral is the largest in America, and the turrets can be seen towering over the city. Its interior decorations are very costly, and the high altar, after St. Peter's at Rome, is as fine a thing as could be seen in Europe. The church is 255 feet long and 134 broad, and the walls attain an altitude of 112 feet. There are seven chapels and altars, and nine grand aisles. The pulpit is a fac-simile of Strasburg Cathedral. The east window, of stained glass, over the high altar, is 70 feet high and 33 feet broad, while all the other windows are 36 feet high by 10 broad. An idea can therefore be entertained of the superb appearance the interior presents. The church will contain 12,000 persons. . . .

The religious establishments in Montreal exceed in extent, if possible, those of Quebec City. The Hôtel Dieu, the St. Sulpician Seminary, the nunnery of Notre Dame, and the nunnery of the Grey Sisters, are the principal, all with hospitals attached, and they are kept in the most perfect state of cleanliness and order, while the uniformly kind and tender solicitude of those amiable ladies, who have given up all, to tend the sick, 'the widow, the fatherless and distressed,' cannot be too highly commended. . . .

Handsome *equipages*, with liveried servants, dash along the streets, while well-dressed ladies, *à la Parisienne*, give an air to the favourite promenades of a fashionable and opulent people. . . .

Edifice *fr/ā dē fēs'* *eng/ed' ə fis*
a building, especially a large or imposing building

Equipage *fr/ā kē päzh'* *eng/ek' wə pij*
a carriage with its horses, driver, and servants

A la Parisienne *fr/ä lä pä rē zē en'*
in the style of Paris

I went to see the regiments in garrison mount guard and troop the colors in the Champ de Mars, an extensive parade-ground in the heart of the city, surrounded by rows of old poplars. The number of well-dressed people and the assemblage of beauty would reflect credit on an English city."

FOR YOU TO CONSIDER

1. What features of Montreal most impressed Sleigh? What phrases help you to answer this question?
2. In the pictures already studied, what features of Montreal can you find that are also in Sleigh's description?
3. What comments by Sleigh suggest that Montreal had a prosperous upper class in 1850?
4. What evidence suggests that religion was important to Montrealers in 1850?

A Picture-Tour of Montreal in 1850

Was Sleigh an accurate reporter?

FOR DISCUSSION AND DEBATE

Documents 12 to 16 were printed in Montreal in 1850. Try to imagine yourself walking through the streets shown in these documents. What features would you then notice that Sleigh mentioned in his description? In what ways would a walk along these streets in 1850 differ from a walk along these streets today?

FOR ANALYSIS AND COMPARISON

1. Which of the streets shown in Documents 12 to 16 can you locate on the map of Montreal in 1846, Document 17, on pages 32 and 33?
2. Does Document 15 support Sleigh's opinion that Great St. James Street would "reflect credit on London?" Of what materials do the streets and buildings appear to be made? Compare your answer with Document 18, on page 12.
3. Notice the types of clothing worn. What do they tell you about the occupations and social standing of the people shown in Documents 12 to 16?
4. List the means of transportation that can be seen in these documents. How do they differ from the means of city transportation used today?
5. Do the streets shown in Documents 12 to 16 look like business streets or like residential streets, where people live? What evidence do you have for your opinion?

D12

D14

D13

D15

D16

An Englishwoman visits Montreal in 1854

Does her impression agree with that of Sleigh?

D18

"I never saw a city which looked so magnificent from the water. It covers a very large extent of ground, which gently slopes upwards from the lake-like river, and is backed by the Mountain, a precipitous hill, 700 feet in height. It is decidedly foreign in appearance, even from a distance. When the fog cleared away it revealed this mountain, with the forest which covers it, all scarlet and purple; the blue waters of the river hurried joyously along; the Green and Belleisle mountains wore the rosy tints of dawn; the distances were bathed in a purple glow; and the tin roofs, lofty spires, and cupolas of Montreal flashed back the beams of the rising sun.

It was a most curious and startling change from the wooden erections, wide streets, and the impress of novelty which pervaded everything I had seen in the New World, to the old stone edifices, lofty houses, narrow streets, and tin roofs of the city of Montreal. There are iron window-shutters, convents with grated windows and long dead walls; there are narrow thoroughfares, crowded with strangely-dressed *habitans*, and long processions of priests. Then the French origin of the town contrasts everywhere with the English occupation of it. There are streets—the Rue St. Geneviève, the Rue St. Antoine, and the Rue St. François Xavier; there are ancient customs and feudal privileges; Jesuit seminaries, and convents of the Soeurs Gris and the Sulpicians; priests in long black dresses; native *carters* in coats with hoods, woollen nightcaps, and coloured sashes; and barristers pleading in the French language. Then there are Manchester goods, in stores kept by bustling Yankees; soldiers lounge about in the scarlet and rifle uniforms of England; Presbyterian tunes sound from plain bald churches; the institutions are drawn alike from Paris and Westminster; and the public vehicles partake of the fashions of Lisbon and Long Acre. You hear '*Place aux dames*' on one side of the street, and 'g'lang' [get along] on the other; and the United States have contributed their hotel system and their slang.

Montreal is an extraordinary place. It is alive with business and enterprising traders, with soldiers, carters, and equipages.

The side-walks in the outskirts of the town were still of the villanous wood, but in the streets they were very substantial, and, like the massive stone houses, look as if they had lasted for two hundred years, and might last for a thousand more."

Isabella Lucy Bird, 1854.

Habitant *fr/ä bē täN'*
a farmer in French Canada, originally a person holding land from a seigneur

Carter
the driver of a charrette, a kind of two-wheeled cart

Place aux dames *fr/pläs ō däm'*
make way for the ladies

FOR ANALYSIS AND COMPARISON

1. Miss Isabella Lucy Bird was the first woman elected to Britain's Royal Geographical Society. What evidence in Document 18 suggests that she was an accurate reporter?
2. How does Miss Bird's impression of Montreal agree with that of Sleigh? What additional information does Miss Bird's description provide?
3. How did Miss Bird compare Montreal with other *New World* cities she had seen? What evidence did she provide to support her opinion?
4. What did Miss Bird mean when she stated that, "the French origin of the town contrasts everywhere with the English occupation of it?"

FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

Miss Bird suggested that the streets and houses of Montreal "look as if they had lasted for two hundred years." How old was Montreal at the time Miss Bird visited it? You might like to do some research into the origins of Montreal and into the growth of the city before 1850. Read an account of the history of Montreal in your local library or in the *Encyclopaedia Canadiana*. Among the useful sources of information are:

1. Kathleen Jenkins, *Montreal: Island City of the St. Lawrence* (Garden City, New York: Doubleday and Co., 1966).
2. Stephen Leacock, *Leacock's Montreal* (Toronto: McClelland and Stewart Ltd., 1963 (1948)).

A Glimpse of Childhood in Montreal

What was it like?

D19

"Phillips Square . . . was the bed of a pond. 'When I was a boy,' said Mr. Birks, 'we used to sail there on rafts. Later, in 1855, the site was purchased by the Rev. William Bond, afterward Archbishop Bond, for less than 25¢ a foot. . . . Covering part of the unopened section of Dorchester street there was a pasture in which a man named Cunningham used to keep cows. Being fond of tricks, as most boys are, I often chased these cows. In turn, Mr. Cunningham chased me with a stick.'

St. James street and St. Antoine street were, at that time, the main residential districts and had very few stores. Most of the shops were located on St. Paul and Notre Dame streets. . . .

'Sports and amusements were much different from those indulged in by the young people of today,' Mr. Birks remarked. 'We had no moving picture theatres and no cabarets. Our diversions were very simple indeed. In the season I used to shoot foxes on the mountain and in the winter we were fond of sliding from where Pine avenue now lies in the section between Peel and University street.' "

Interview with Henry Birks, *Montreal Gazette*, November 22, 1922.

FOR ANALYSIS AND COMPARISON

1. The narrator of this story was born in 1840. How old was he at the time Rev. Bond purchased Phillips Square?
2. What sorts of pranks and amusements did Henry Birks enjoy as a boy? How did he believe amusements had changed from the days of his childhood?
3. How old was Henry Birks at the time this interview was printed?

Another Side of Mid-19th Century Montreal

Was it a peaceful city?

"Montreal is a turbulent place. It is not very many years since a mob assembled and burned down the Parliament House, for which . . . the city is disqualified from being the seat of government."

Isabella Lucy Bird, 1856.

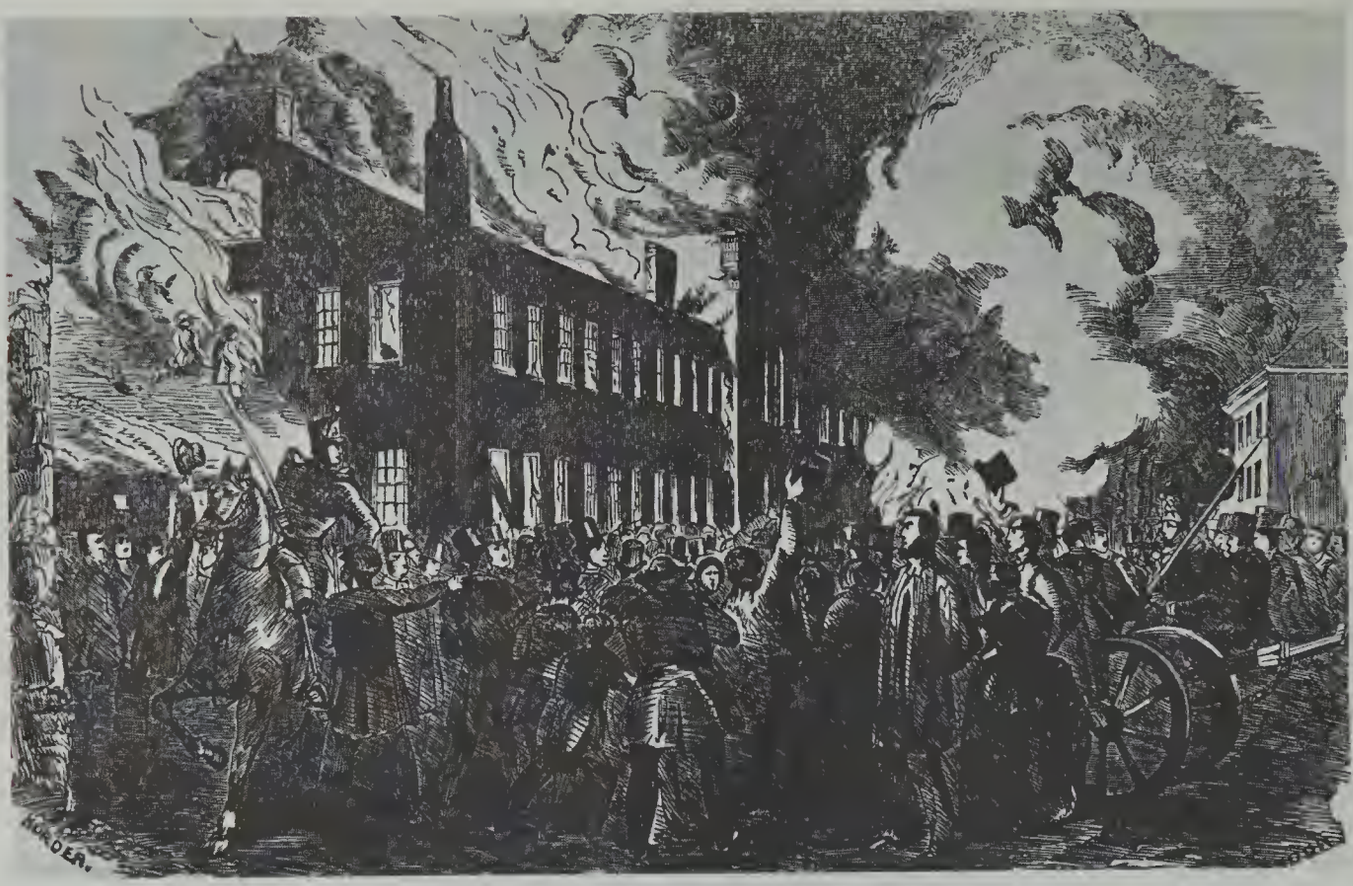
"The appearance in Canada of Father Gavazzi, the celebrated lecturer upon the Errors of Popery (he criticized the Roman Catholic Church) has met with varied success. Gavazzi . . . proceeded to Montreal, where a serious . . . riot ensued. It appears that on the evening of the 9th of June, he lectured in the . . . Congregational Church, which was numerously attended; a considerable number of young men went armed to repel attack. . . . Forty of the police were drawn up in front of the church and 100 soldiers of the 26th Regiment were at the police-station, out of sight. Towards the middle of the lecture a riotous crowd advanced to the church, and attacked the police, till the police-magistrate . . . and the chief of police were nearly killed with stones. The mob then entered the church, whilst Mayor Wilson ran for the soldiers. The persons inside the church with their arms twice repelled the rioters, and several fell on both sides . . . . the military . . . drew up between the combatants in two divisions. . . . The rioters not thinking the military were loaded, came on with yells and firing shots. . . . great tumult ensued, the Riot Act was hurriedly read by the Mayor, and some person cried out 'Fire! fire!' The troops fired in succession, and many in the air, or the loss of life would have been much greater than it proved to be."

The London Illustrated News, July 9, 1853.

"Rowdyism—It is evident, from the frequent assaults made upon persons, particularly in the direction of Griffintown and towards the Tanneries, that there should be a large addition to the police force; especially should the night patrol be increased. The attacks are most cowardly. They are not assaults by one person upon another, but three or four mean ruffians without manliness or courage attack one individual as he is quietly wending his way homeward. A few weeks ago a very peaceably disposed man residing on the Lachine Road was brutally beaten in St. Joseph Street, and the previous week two policemen, one in McGill, the other on College Street, were attacked and beaten by rowdies."

Montreal Daily Witness, January 3, 1862.

D23



D24

FOR YOU TO CONSIDER

1. What did Miss Isabella Lucy Bird mean by describing Montreal as "a turbulent place?" In what ways did the newspaper accounts support her impression of Montreal?
2. What did *The London Illustrated News* suggest was the cause of the Gavazzi Riot? How long did it take for this event to be reported in the London paper? What does this suggest about the **speed** of communication of news in the mid-19th century?
3. Locate, with the help of Document 17, on pages 32 and 33, the areas of **rowdyism** identified by the *Montreal Daily Witness*.
4. In what ways do the events portrayed in Documents 23 and 24 go beyond rowdyism?

FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

1. The following books will help you to find out more about the burning of the Parliament Buildings in Montreal, referred to by Miss Bird in Document 20, on page 15.
   a. Edith Deyell, *Canada: The New Nation* (Toronto: W. J. Gage Ltd., 1961), pp. 133-135.
   b. P. B. Waite, (ed.), *Pre-Confederation* (Toronto: Prentice-Hall of Canada, 1965), pp. 170-171.

   As you read more about the burning of the Montreal Parliament Buildings, try to answer such questions as:
   a. When did it take place?'
   b. Why did some people riot and destroy the Parliament Buildings?
   c. What people, or groups of people, were involved?
   d. What were the results of the violence?
   e. What measures of control were taken—how effective were they?
2. Some of you might like to compare violence today with mid-19th century violence. Are big cities more prone to violence than are small towns? What sorts of reasons do people give for group violence today? What kinds of groups are involved in the violence? Are big cities today more violent than Montreal in the 1850's? Your local newspapers and magazines will be sources of useful evidence in trying to answer questions such as these.

FOR DISCUSSION AND DEBATE

Is violence ever justified? Is it a good way of solving problems? Why do groups of people commit violent acts? How does the community protect itself from such acts? How should people who commit violent acts be treated?

A CITY IS PEOPLE

What kinds of people lived in mid-19th century Montreal?

Large cities, particularly seaports, are often places where people of many nationalities, races, and languages live. Did Montreal in the 1850's have a great **variety** of people? The following material should help you to answer this question.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sleigh describes the People of Montreal in 1853

D 25

"Indeed, in Montreal, you cannot fancy you are in America; everything about it conveys the idea of a substantial, handsomely-built European town, with modern improvements of half English, half French architecture, and a mixed population of the two races. The habitans' strange dress, with their gray cloth *capots*, with the scarlet sash tied round the waist, and *bonnet bleu*, with Indian moccasins, tastefully worked in beads of various colours, is certainly foreign. The Canadian women look very pretty, with the *mantelet* of grey-coloured cloth, *stuff* petticoat, and head-dress—*mob* or *Normandy caps;* and their feet, which are very small, look so saucy in those elegant little moccasins.

There are also to be seen stalking about numbers of Indians, with their squaws, their children tied to their backs in wooden cases, almost invariably sucking a piece of fat pork, tied with a string to avert the chance of suffocation. Canadian *voyagers* formed another motley group, with their half Indian dresses, bronzed faces, and flaringly-striped cotton shirts. Hunters, from the Hudson's Bay Company regions, come in with *peltries*, to return with provisions for some distant fort. Then there is your regular Yankee 'b'hoy,' belonging to the river steamers, or on tours of trade with the natives. Throw into this crowd an odd monk, in his sombre vestments, a lady of charity, hidden by a veil from vulgar gaze, swiftly proceeding, with head bended, on a tour of mercy or kindly mission, and Highland soldiers in the kilt, Infantry soldiers, with the (becoming?) Prince Albert *Chacos*, Artillerymen, *Sappers*, and Miners, Rifles, Officers, *Aides-de-camp*, gold-lace, cocked-hats and feathers, and you have a fair description of the motley masses, who every day swarm the streets of Montreal. . . ."

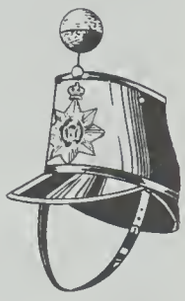
Capot *fr/kä pō'*
a hooded coat

Stuff
a woollen fabric

Peltries
pelts; skins; furs

Bonnet bleu *fr/bo nē blœ'*
a blue, tasselled tuque, traditional wear among rural French Canadians

Mob (Normandy) cap
linen nightcap first worn by women in the mid-18th century



Chaco *eng/shak'ō*
a high, stiff military hat with a plume or other ornament

Sapper
a soldier employed in the construction of trenches, fortifications, etc.

Mantelet *fr/mäɴ tle'*
lady's shawl, worn over the shoulders

Voyageur *fr/vwä yä zhœr*
eng/voi' ə jər
one of the canoemen or boatmen, who crewed the vessels of the inland fur trade; any traveller of the rivers and trails of the wilderness, especially by canoe

Aide-de-camp *fr/ed käɴ'*
eng/ād' də kamp'
an officer who acts as an assistant and secretary to a superior officer

D 26

Inhabitants of Montreal (1851)

Natives of Canada—French origin	26,020
Natives of Canada—other origins	12,494
Natives of Ireland	11,736
Natives of Scotland	3,150
Natives of England	2,858
Natives of the United States	919
Natives of France	133
Others	405
Total	57,715

FOR ANALYSIS AND COMPARISON

1. What kinds of people do Documents 25 and 26 suggest lived in Montreal in the 1850's? List the different national groups or racial groups mentioned. Which of these groups would you expect to have spoken languages other than English?
2. In what ways were the inhabitants of Montreal a "mixed population" and a "motley group" (to use Sleigh's words)?

FOR DISCUSSION AND DEBATE

Are people in your community as varied in language, and national or racial origin, as people in mid-19th century Montreal? What kinds of **problems** might these differences create within the community? What **advantages** might result from having people of different origins living in your community?

D 27

People on Montreal Streets in the 1860's

How do they differ from city people today?

FOR ANALYSIS AND COMPARISON

1. How are the people in Documents 27 and 28 dressed? What would you guess to be the ages of the people shown in these street scenes? How does the dress of these people differ from the dress of people of similar age today?
2. How do these street scenes differ from what you would expect to see in the downtown area of large cities today?
3. Document 27 is a *news photo*. What event is being portrayed in the photograph? In what part of town would you expect this scene to have been located? Why?

D 28

Was Montreal 'a house divided' in the mid-19th century?

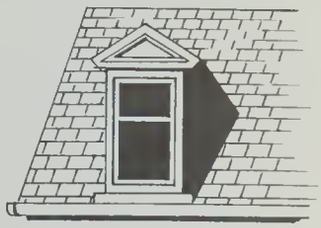
D 29

"Montreal is a striking exception to the text that a house divided against itself cannot stand. . . . Montreal is sharply divided into two parts, the French and the English, the East and West ends. In each part the business portion lies near the river, the wealthier homes near the mountain. In the poorer French region the signs, the trades, the domestic life, the houses, are all distinctly French . . . in character. The streets have lines of small houses of one or one and a half stories, with *dormer-windows* peeping out of steep roofs. . . .

As the population of the city is divided as to religion, the place has a duplicate of nearly every kind of charitable institution, besides a great number of churches. . . .

The French Canadian merchant does not hold a commanding position commercially. French Canadians themselves prefer to deal with English houses and to work for English employers. In the entire province scarcely a French Canadian has ever organized an important successful enterprise; lumbering, wholesale trade, public works, are almost invariably in other hands. . . ."

C. H. Farnham, 1889.



Dormer-window
an upright window that projects from a sloping roof

Photograph: Metropolitan Toronto Library Picture Collection

D 30

"English and French, we climb by a double flight of stairs to the destinies reserved for us on this continent, without knowing each other, and without even seeing each other except on the landing of politics . . . we are as foreign to each other as the English and French of Europe."

Pierre Chauveau, Premier of Quebec, 1876.

D31

"Montreal abounds with striking contrasts . . . . Here are thousands of French who cannot speak one word of English, and thousands of English who cannot speak one word of French. . . . Here are unmistakeable descendants of the ancient Iroquois Indians; at a turn we come upon a company who, by their dress and talk, take us back to the peasant classes of older France; while crowding everywhere are ladies and gentlemen of the most . . . modern type, according to the fashions of London, Paris and New York. . . .

It is easy to trace the two main divisions of the population of Montreal. Taking St. Lawrence Main Street as a dividing line, all that is east of it is French, and all that is west of it is English-speaking. . . . The extreme eastern portion is designated the Quebec suburbs. . . . The extreme south-western portion of the city is occupied almost exclusively by the Irish population. It is called Griffintown (St. Ann's Suburb). . . ."

A. J. Bray and J. T. Lesperance, 1882.

What issues divided the people of mid-19th century Montreal?

FOR ANALYSIS AND COMPARISON

1. Why does Farnham refer to Montreal as "a house divided?" Do Documents 30 and 31 support his view? What phrases specifically?
2. According to Documents 30 and 31, what things divided Montrealers?
3. Using Document 17 as a base map, make an accurate tracing or sketch map of the city showing a few of the main streets. A good outline map can be produced by the use of onion skin or tracing paper. With the help of Document 17 and Documents 30 and 31, locate the following on your outline map:
   a. the dividing line between English- and French-speaking Montreal;
   b. the French-speaking suburbs; and,
   c. the main area of Irish population, Griffintown.

D 32

Is Montreal as 'divided' today as it was in the mid-19th century?

FOR DISCUSSION AND DEBATE

1. Document 32 shows a **bilingual** sign. What does the word bilingual mean?
2. What other evidence that Montreal is a bilingual city is to be found in:
   a. Document 32?
   b. Document 17?
3. What problems can language differences create? Can language differences be of benefit to a community?

A French Canadian View of Montreal

D 33

"In the old days the side of the mountain that looks toward the east was, in particular, covered with magnificent orchards, whose fruit, especially the apples, was superior to anything other countries could offer. The variety of apples was infinite, and one had to be born on the slopes of the mountain to be acquainted with them all. The fameuse, the grise, the rainette, the bourassa, the roseau, the calville, were fruits which could not be found anywhere as perfect as here. But our fine orchards, where we played as children, are becoming fewer and fewer every day, and the quantity of our fruits grows less every year. The quality, moreover, is no longer the same. You scarcely recognize our apples; they are degenerating through the mixing of species.

The expansion of our city is mostly toward the western side of the mountain. The fine country properties have not been spared by the recent building craze. An orchard, to the eyes of the owner, is good for nothing but building lots. Look around at the areas near the mountain and you see everywhere signs with 'Building Lots' in big letters.

Moreover, with progress, luxury begins to intrude in the family life. The quiet, retired existence of the parents does not suit the children. . . .

They would not be content any longer with the old family house. The children go their own ways, and the family property goes too. It is good for nothing but building lots.

Can there be anyone born in Montreal or near Montreal who has not taken part many a time in his life in those wonderful picnics given in the apple-picking season? The air is brisk and bracing, and you have to dress warmly to stay outdoors most of the day. The good mammas and the young girls wrap themselves up in warmly lined overcoats, or ample and comfortable shawls. These simple and carefree costumes, countrified and unadorned, make you admire a woman's charm and style a hundred times more. It is like a diamond—a really fine diamond—which sparkles as much by itself as when surrounded by tinsel.

You arrive at the orchard. You make your way to some big tree, famous among all the others round about for the quantity of fruit it bears each year. . . . Gnarled like the ancient it is, its branches stretch out, weighed down by abundance and supported with poles. With the measures and baskets strewing the grass, the ladders are put up. The fruit awaits you. Get to work! For, you remember, to have any real pleasure, one needs to work. It is necessary, my little girl, to go quite a way up into the tree to have the fun of letting a big apple drop on a boy friend's head, and then to seem very busy, as if it was pure accident, and to laugh up your sleeve. Work hard to fill your measure before the others, then pretend to be very tired, lie down on the grass at the foot of a tree and laugh at the slowpokes.

The open air and the exercise give you the glow of health. The most lively well-being, the silliest merriment, the heartiest enjoyment always go with apple-picking. . . .

When the church bells rang out the noon-hour, we would say the Angelus, and sit down to dinner (dinner at five or six p.m. was then unknown). A table of grass, simple dishes, plenty of good appetite, a little wine, and smiling faces—that was the kind of dinner we had. Afterwards we would chat, sing, dance on the grass; then we would go back to work. . . .

Such were the simple pleasures and recreations of autumn in the old days. Today they do not pick apples at 'family gatherings' . . . ."

La Revue Canadienne, October 18, 1845.

FOR ANALYSIS AND COMPARISON

1. What changes did the writer in *La Revue Canadienne* see taking place in mid-19th century Montreal? How did these changes affect family life and the use of land?
2. What evidence can you find in Document 17 that much of the land within the Montreal city limits was still being used for farming and *rural* use in the mid-19th century?

Urban and Rural Canada

In what kind of community do you live?

Is Canada becoming more urban than it was 100 years ago?

Do you live in a city, a town, a country village, or on a farm? Chances are that most of you live in what the Canadian government calls an *urban* community ("all cities, towns and villages of 1000 or more people").* Farm and non-farm communities of fewer than 1000 people are called *rural* communities. The writer for *La Revue Canadienne* was describing Montreal at a time when it was changing rapidly from a rural to an urban community. What features of rural, or country, life are to be found in his account?

FOR DISCUSSION AND DEBATE

1. Do you live in an urban or a rural community?
2. If you are a rural dweller, what is the nearest urban community? If you are an urban dweller, name some nearby rural communities.
3. What things do we expect to find in urban communities that we don't expect to find in rural communities? Is there any evidence that the urban (city) way-of-life is *taking* over the rural (country) way-of-life?

Population of Canada: Urban and Rural

D34

Year	Total Population	Urban	Rural
1871	3,689,257	722,343	2,966,914
1911	7,206,643	3,147,297	4,059,346
1961	18,238,247	12,700,390	5,537,857

FOR DISCUSSION AND DEBATE

1. Did more Canadians live in urban or in rural communities in 1871? in 1911? in 1961? What reasons can you suggest for this change?
2. It might be interesting to find out whether or not this trend has continued from 1961 to the present day. Consult a recent source such as the latest *Canada Year Book* to find out Canada's present total population and the most recent statistics on rural/urban populations.

*Dominion Bureau of Statistics, *Canada Year Book 1966* (Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1966), p. 188.

For Historians

Already in this book we have examined a number of different kinds of evidence that historians use to find out about the past. What were they? How did we use the evidence? What other kinds of evidence do you think historians might use?

FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

How can you study the history of your own community? How has your community changed? What evidence of its past remains today? Think about how you might use the following sorts of evidence in studying the past of your community:

a. The Real Community—What can you learn about changes in your community by observing the buildings and streets of the older and newer areas of town?
b. Interviews with *Old-Timers*—Perhaps your own parents or grandparents have lived in your town for many years. What was it like when they first arrived? Why did they come? How have things changed?
c. The Local Museum or Historic Sites—What efforts does your community make to preserve its past? What sorts of evidence of the past are being preserved?
d. Records of the Past (maps, pictures, old newspapers, etc.)—These sources of information are often kept in your local library or newspaper office.

You cannot study everything about the past of your local community. What you study depends on the kinds of evidence you have and upon the sorts of questions you or your group are interested in. The following are some of the kinds of history projects members of your class might find rewarding:

a. A School Museum;
b. The History of the School;
c. The History of Our Neighborhood;
d. Changes in Our Community;
e. A Study of the Age and Styles of Buildings in the Community; and,
f. The Community at Particular Periods in Its History—Indian occupancy; Pioneer settlement; the early days of the automobile, etc.

Your class might be interested in putting a number of group projects together to form a record of the local history of your community.

D 35

A CITY IS A MARKET-PLACE

Documents 35 and 36 show a famous Montreal market as it looks today and as it looked in 1859. Do you have a market like this in your community? What takes the place of open-air markets in your community?

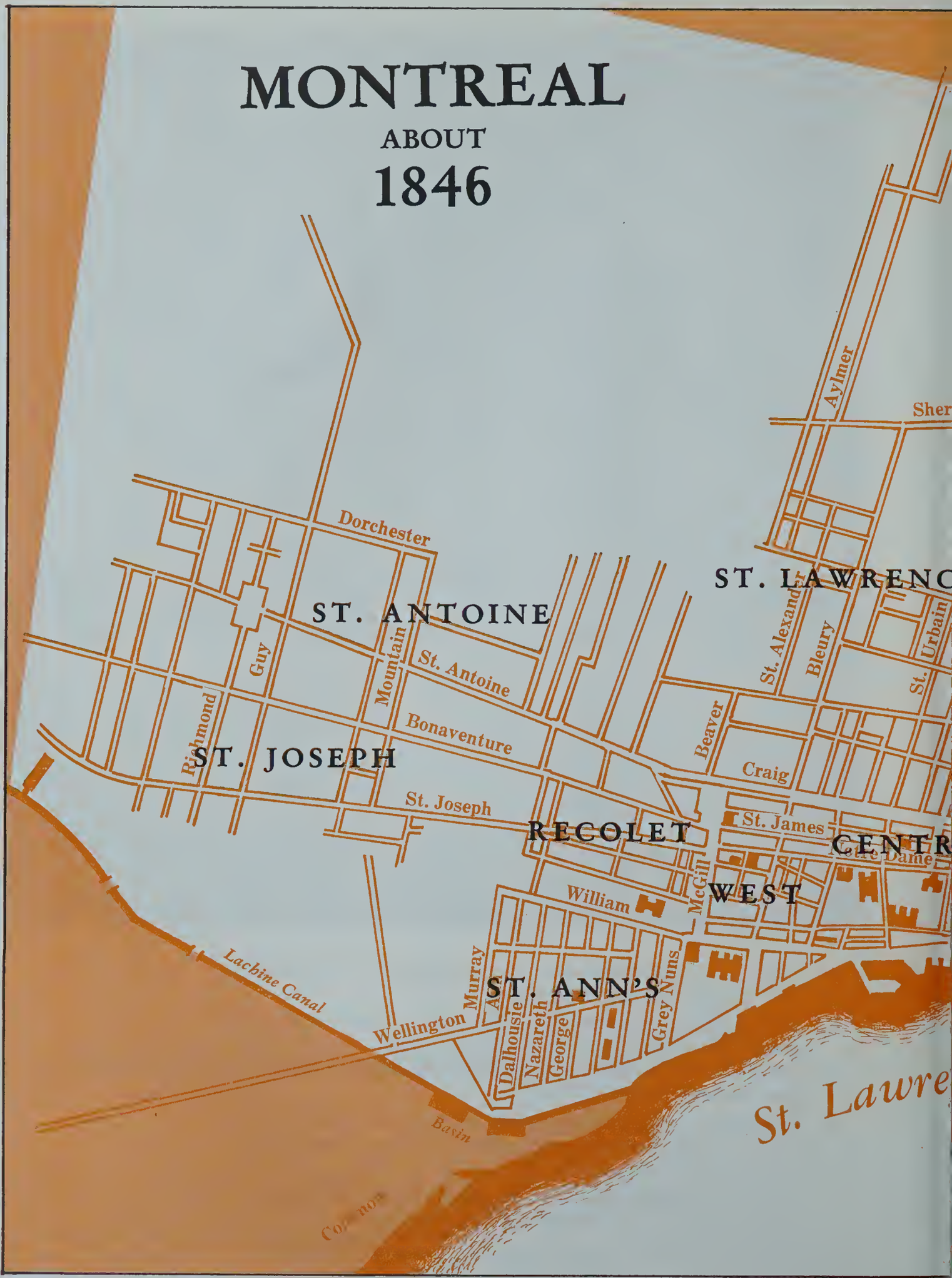
D 36

Markets: Then and Now

How do they differ?

1. What sorts of things are the people, shown in Documents 35 and 36, buying and selling? List whatever you can see for sale in Document 35. List whatever is being sold in Document 36. What do your two lists have in common? What things are different?
2. How does the clothing worn by the shoppers in 1859 differ from that worn by the 1962 shoppers?
3. From where do you think the goods sold in the market in 1859 came? What evidence in Document 35 suggests that some of the goods sold in Bonsecours Market in the 1960's came from a great distance away?
4. Document 32 suggests how goods are transported to the market today. How do you think goods would have been transported to the market in 1859?
5. What is a **market**? What does a modern supermarket have in common with a 19th century open-air market?
6. In what sense is it true to say that "a city is a market-place?"

D17

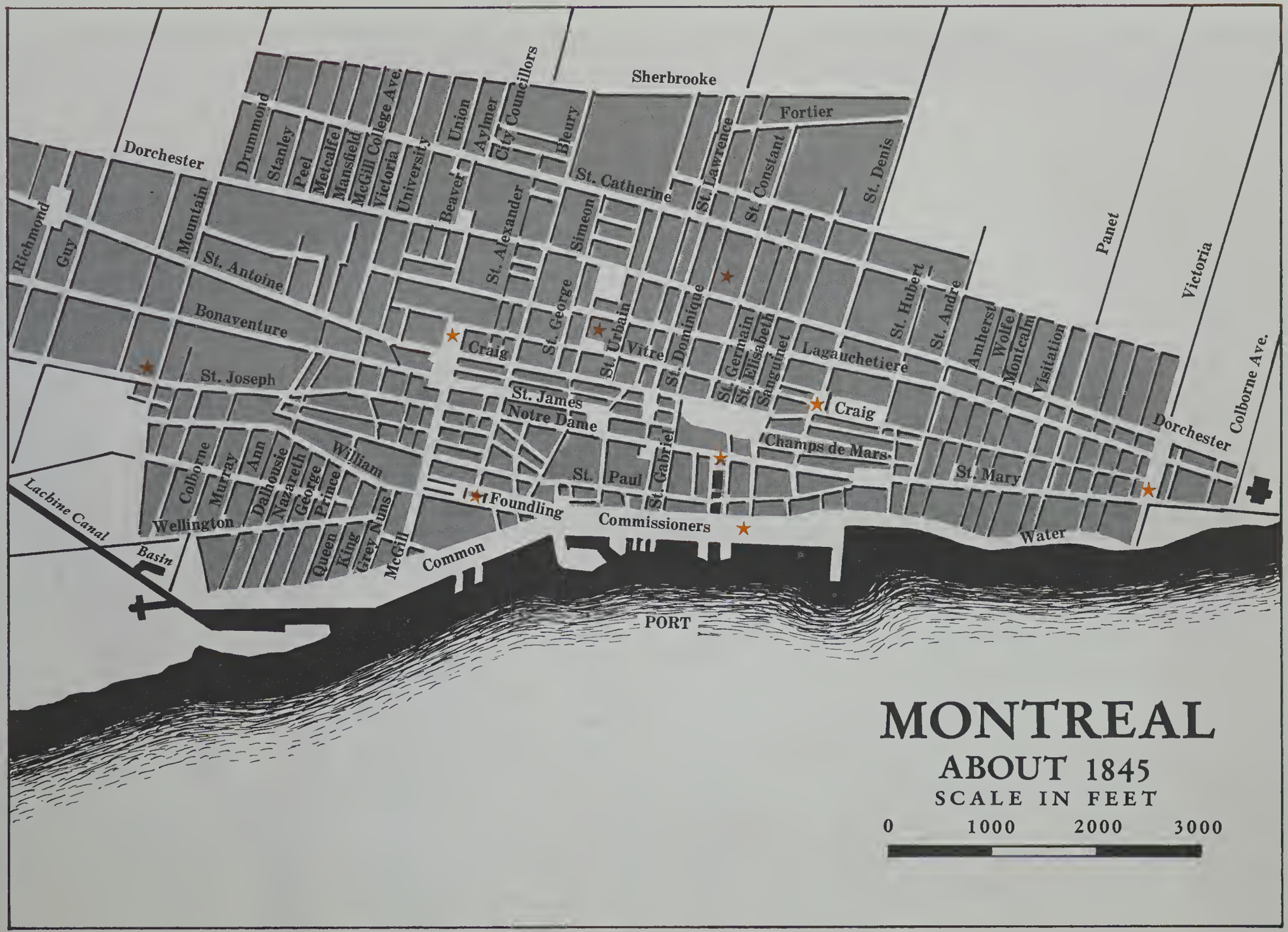

MONTREAL
ABOUT
1846
Aylmer
Dorchester
ST. ANTOINE
ST. LAWRENC
Guy
Mountain
St. Antoine
St. Alexander
Bleury
St. Urbain
Richmond
Bonaventure
Beaver
ST. JOSEPH
Craig
St. Joseph
RECOLET
St. James
CENTR
Notre Dame
William
McGill
WEST
Lachine Canal
Murray
ST. ANN'S
Grey Nuns
Wellington
Dalhousie
Nazareth
George
Basin
St. Lawre

ce River

SCALE IN FEET

0 1000 2000 3000

NAMES OF SUBURBS



MONTREAL

ABOUT 1845

SCALE IN FEET

0 1000 2000 3000

Montreal: A City of Market-Places

"The number of markets at present within the city limits is eight, *viz.*:—six for the sale of butchers' meat, vegetables, fish, [etc.] one entirely devoted to the sale of hay and straw, and one cattle-market. Of these, four were erected in 1861, to accommodate an increasing population. We shall now give a short description of the buildings, and the amount of business done.

The amount of business annually done in butchers' meat in the several markets of Montreal is perhaps much more extensive than most people are aware of. It forms no inconsiderable feature in the city trade, and it is the source of considerable annual revenue to the Corporation.

The most extensive market is that known as

Viz.
an abbreviation of the Latin, *videlicet*, usually read as "that is to say"

Bonsecours Market,

a magnificent pile of cut stone buildings in the Grecian Doric style of architecture, erected at a cost of about $200,000, and equal, if not superior, to any building of the kind in America. . . . This market contains 68 butchers' stalls, all occupied.

The farm produce sold in this market, irrespective of the habitants on the street, is estimated at $195,000 per annum.

One-half of the upper portion of this building is occupied by the offices of the Corporation and the Council chamber.

St. Ann's Market.

This building is erected on the site of that destroyed in 1847. The building then burned owed its origin to the public spirit of several citizens owning property in the neighbourhood who furnished capital to the amount of nearly £15,000 in its erection. When it was leased to the government, a wooden building was erected immediately in rear and extending towards the present fish-market. This continued to be used for some years after the destruction of the main building. The present market was erected in 1851, and is valued at $82,400. . . . This market contains 56 stalls. The farm produce annually sold at this market is considerable, although not in proportion to the Bonsecours; about $150,000 is an approximate total value of this trade.

St. Lawrence Market,

situated on St. Lawrence Main-street, is one of the four markets erected in 1861. There are forty-five butchers' stalls in this market, which are liberally patronized by the people of this improving neighbourhood. In farm produce the business at present done is not extensive, although the accommodation is ample; poultry and vegetables are the staple of this branch, and their annual value is about $20,000.

St. Antoine Market,

on Mountain-street, is another of the additional markets erected in 1861. This market contains only forty butchers' stalls.

St. Gabriel Market,

at Point St. Charles, cost $36,826, and was erected in 1861, with a cattle-market attached, which is the only business done here of any note, and from which its revenue ($1,780) is almost exclusively drawn; the butchers' retail market only yields about $400 of the above sum. There is accommodation for a large trade, but the surrounding population is small. The amount of farm produce sold here is also limited—about $2,000 worth.

Papineau Market,

on the square of the same name, was erected in 1861 to replace the one destroyed by fire in 1852.

For farm produce there is extensive accommodation, but only during the summer months produce and vegetables are sold in a few stalls, and about $3,000 is the value of this branch.

The Corporation of Montreal receives annually a surplus revenue over expenditure, from the four *bona fide* butchers' markets—Bonsecours, St. Ann's, St. Lawrence, and St. Antoine—averaging $34,810, or ten per cent, gross profit on $348,917, the estimated value of the buildings.

Bona fide *eng/bō' nə fīd'* genuine

The grand total value of farm produce sold at the six markets, as enumerated in the above accounts, is $525,000, and of fish $193,000.

The Cattle-Market,

is situated on Craig-street, near Viger-square, and, like all the other markets, is built of brick. It is surrounded by commodious sheds for the reception and sale of live stock.

A public Slaughter House, aside from its necessity in a sanitary point of view, is very much wanted in the city, and it is hoped that ere long such a place will be provided. A small tax charged each head as fees would furnish a revenue considerably in excess of any of the regular markets.

Hay-Market.

The hay-market formerly occupied a portion of the site now known as Victoria-square, but was removed a few years ago to a more commodious plot of ground formerly used as a college garden, and bounded by College, Duke, Inspector and William Streets. This site was acquired from the 'Gentlemen of the Seminary.' It is entirely surrounded by a massive stone wall, 14 feet in height. There are six entrances, three on William and three on College-street."

1. How many of the markets in Document 37 can you locate on the accompanying map? Which markets are shown in both ? Which are not? How do you account for this difference?*
2. What kinds of goods were sold in the public markets of Montreal? By whom were the markets built and owned?
3. Why would the Hay-Market be located in the middle of the city of Montreal? What uses would there be for hay in downtown Montreal in the mid-19th century?
4. Why were these markets important to the life of the city?

*Not all of the markets described in D37 have been located on the map; also, several markets not described in D37 have been added to the map.

Drawing: Metropolitan Toronto Library Picture Collection

An Englishwoman goes shopping in Montreal in 1854

What was it like?

We have already met Miss Isabella Lucy Bird, who visited Montreal in 1854 (see Documents 18 and 20). The following is Miss Bird's description of a shopping excursion in Montreal.

Guinea
an amount equal to 21 shillings, used in the British Isles in stating prices, fees, etc.

D 38

"Montreal is an extraordinary place. It is alive with business and enterprising traders, with soldiers, carters, and equipages.

The furriers' shops are by no means to be overlooked. There were sleigh-robes of buffalo, bear, fox, wolf, and raccoon, varying in price from six to thirty *guineas;* and coats, leggings, gloves, and caps, rendered necessary by the severity of a winter in which the thermometer often stands at thirty degrees below zero. People vie with each other in the costliness of their furs and sleigh equipments; a complete set sometimes costing as much as a hundred guineas.

We walked round Le Champ de Mars, formerly the great resort of the Montreal young ladies, and along the Rue Notre Dame, to the market-place, which is said to be the second finest in the world, and, with its handsome *façade* and bright tin dome, forms one of the most prominent objects from the water. As those disgusting disfigurements of our English streets, butchers' shops, are not to be seen in the Canadian towns, nor, I believe I may say, in those in the States, there is an enormous display of meat in the Montreal market, of an appearance by no means tempting. The scene outside was extremely picturesque; there were hundreds of carts with shaggy, patient little horses in rows, with very miscellaneous tents—cabbages and butter jostling pork and hides. You may see here hundreds of habitans, who look as if they ought to have lived a century ago—shaggy men in fur caps and loose blue *frieze* coats with hoods, and with bright sashes of coloured wool round their waists; women also, with hard features and bronzed complexions, in large straw hats, high white caps, and noisy *sabots*. On all sides a jargon of Irish, English, and French is to be heard, the latter generally the broadest *patois*."

Façade *fr/fä säd'*
eng/fə säd'
the front part of a building

Frieze
a thick woollen cloth with a shaggy nap on one side

Sabot *fr/sä bō'*
a coarse leather shoe having a thick wooden sole

Patois *fr/pä twä'*
any dialect spoken by the common people of a district

FOR ANALYSIS AND COMPARISON

1. What type of shops particularly impressed Miss Bird? Why?
2. What market-place does it sound as if Miss Bird was describing?
3. What features of the sale of meat in both England and America disgusted and failed to tempt Miss Bird?
4. What advantages do today's butchers have over those of the mid-19th century in the display and storage of meat?

A CITY IS A PLACE OF WORK

How did people earn their living in Montreal in the 1850's and 1860's?

FOR ANALYSIS AND COMPARISON

What occupations have you already met in your exploration of mid-19th century Montreal? Make a list of these jobs or occupations. What sorts of mid-19th century occupations are not common today? Why?

Some people earn their living by producing **goods**, such as shoes or furniture; others earn their living by providing **services**, such as medical care or transportation. Divide the list of jobs you have already made into a *goods* list and a *services* list.

An Eye-Witness Account of Montreal Industry in the 1860's

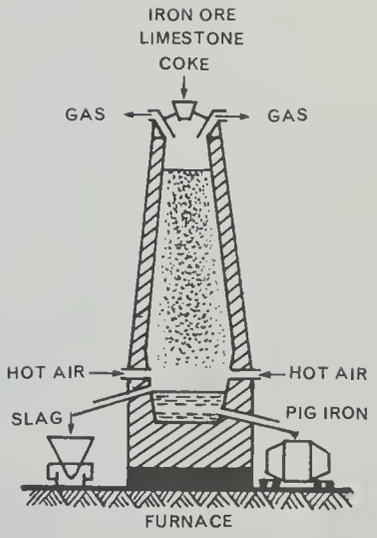
What other occupations can you add to your list?

S. P. Day, an experienced traveller and writer, visited Montreal in 1862. He described some of the industries he saw in the city in the following passage.

D 39

"Along the banks of the Lachine Canal—the basin of which is two hundred and fifty feet wide—factories and mills are closely congregated; the machinery of each being altogether worked by means of water power. One leading feature of these establishments is, that machinery is made to do what in the old country is accomplished by human hand. In Canada, labour of this description is scarce; and hence, ingenuity or necessity, which we are told is the 'mother of invention,' has been exercised to beneficial purpose.

The first manufactory to which I wended my way was the Victoria Iron Works where I noticed a rolling-mill for nail plates in operation, specimens of which article had been sent to the late International Exhibition. This mill turns out twelve tons per day, chiefly from Scotch *pig iron*, *puddled* at the works. One hundred and twenty hands are employed, and two thousand tons of plates were produced during the working months of 1862.



Pig iron
crude iron as it first comes from the blast furnace or smelter, usually cast into oblong masses called pigs

Puddling
the act or process of converting pig iron into wrought iron by stirring the molten metal with an oxidizing agent

There is another rolling-mill in the suburbs of the city, and two nail and spike factories, in one of which I lost my hearing for some minutes, owing to the deafening clamour of the heavy cutting machines—fully a dozen of them being simultaneously in operation.

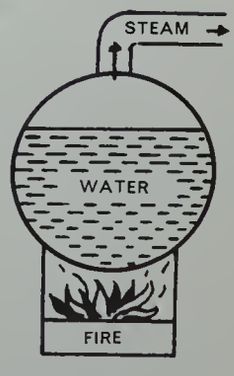
English wrought nails were exclusively employed in Canada before the year 1851. Shortly afterwards the manufacture of cut shingle nails was established at Montreal; but although larger cut nails were imported into the Upper Province from the United States, those manufactured in England continued to be used in Lower Canada, board and larger cut nails growing gradually into use. For a number of years these descriptions of nails were manufactured at Sault au Recollet and Lower Lachine by means of water-power, and by steam-power in the city. At present all nails are produced by water-power, supplied from the Canal.

There are three immense flour mills at Montreal, called the Royal, the City, and the Canal Mills. The warehouse portion of the Royal Mills is one hundred feet in height by seventy-five feet wide. It has a frontage of one hundred and sixty feet, while the milling department is sixty-five feet square and seventy feet in elevation. The building has eight stories, and from the gravelled flat roof a fine view is had of the busy city and the St. Lawrence. These mills contain forty-four grain bins, having a depth of from twenty-four to thirty-six feet, while the capacity of the warehouse exceeds two hundred thousand bushels. The grinding capacity of the mills is reckoned at eight runs a stone; there are four millstones, and every two make what is called 'a run.' Five hundred barrels of wheat can be ground daily with ease. The most remarkable feature about these mills is the introduction of 'elevators,' by means of which a wonderful economy of human labour is realised. The elevators are worked by water-power and remove grain from vessels to the bins. One was in operation during my visit, and I was surprised to find that, while grain was being taken from a barge in the Canal up into the warehouse and weighed, it was transshipped into another vessel laying alongside. By means of elevators a barge could be loaded or unloaded in an hour; a process that would otherwise occupy an entire day, even with the assistance of a large number of hands.

Among the objects of interest are the Canada Marine Works, covering fifteen acres of ground, upon which are erected a *foundry*, *boiler*, and finishing shop supplied with all kinds of modern tools. The machinery is driven by a condensing steam engine, besides a large sawing and planing mill worked by steam-power. A considerable portion of the ground is employed as a shipyard, containing two basins, each five hundred feet by one hundred feet in extent. This property was purchased by the present proprietor about seventeen years ago. From 1845 to the autumn of 1862 inclusive, ninety-four vessels were built and launched from this yard. These were principally constructed for the lake and river navigation.

The Sugar Refinery is likewise an object of interest. It commenced work in January, 1855, and had, accordingly, been in operation seven years. About seven-eighths of the white sugar

Foundry
a place where metal is melted and moulded; place where things are made of molten metal



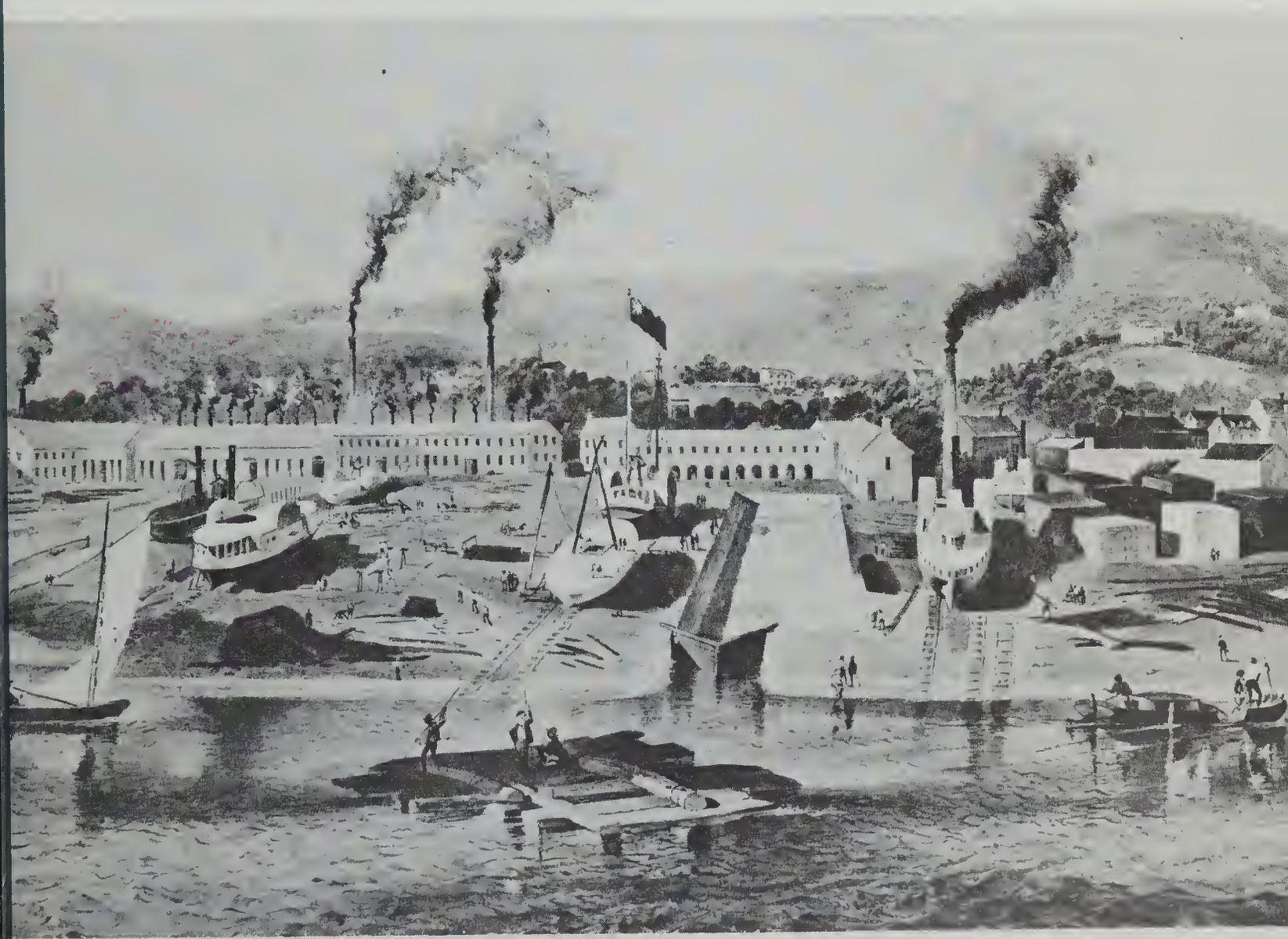
Boiler
a tank for making steam to heat buildings or drive engines

consumed in the Province are produced here.

The quantity of raw sugar consumed in Canada is estimated at about 7,000 tons annually, the product being white and yellow sugar, and a moderate quantity of syrup.

In addition to the factories enumerated there are several others that I had no leisure to inspect, such as the Steam Saw Mills, the Oil and Colour Works, the Candle Works, the Chemical and India Rubber Works, and an immense establishment for the manufacture of doors, window-frames, etc., by means of water-power. The existence of such places is indicative of the energetic character of the people and of the growth and wealth of the city."

D 40

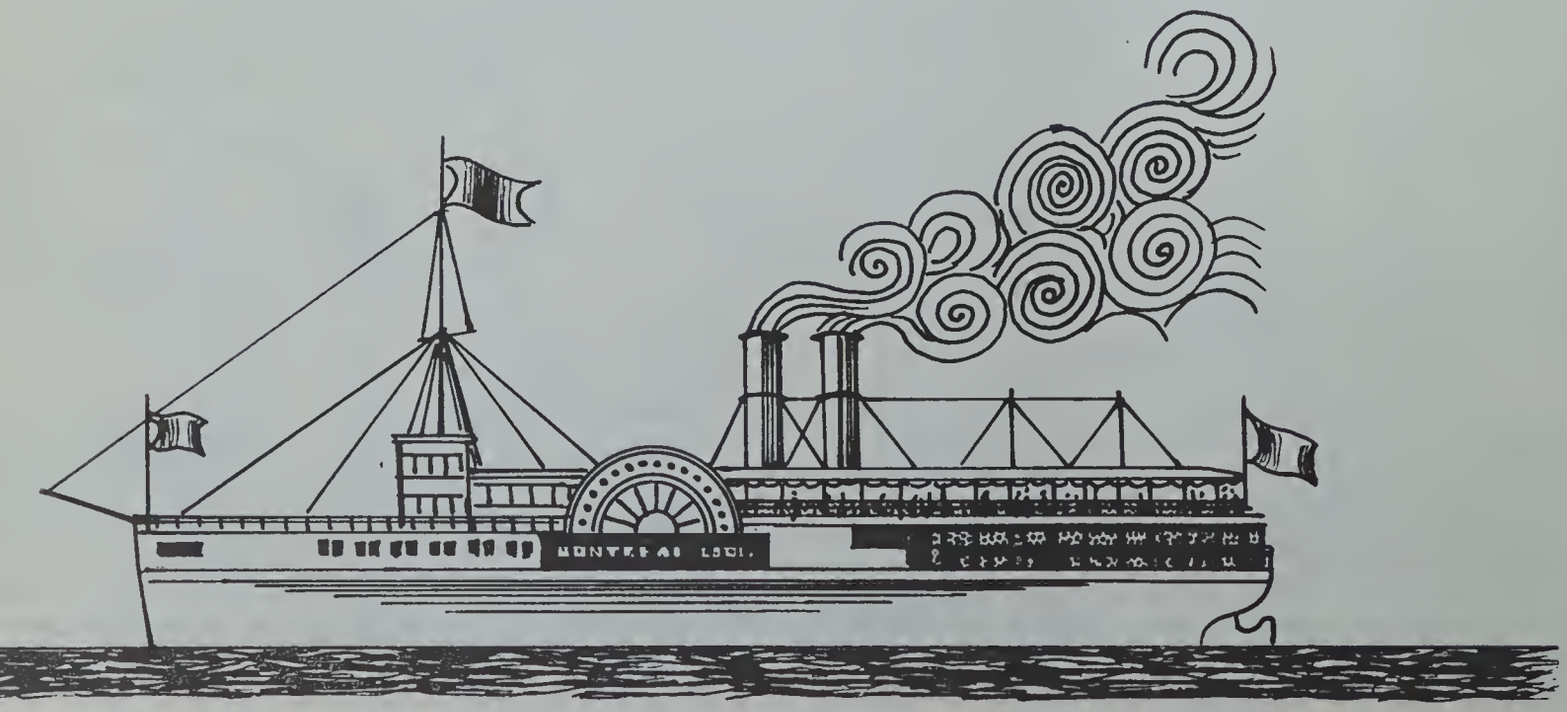


What was the state of Montreal industry in 1862?

Was Day an accurate eye-witness?

FOR ANALYSIS AND COMPARISON

1. What kinds of mills and factories did Day find in Montreal?
2. Where were most of these mills located? Why?
3. What was the purpose of the elevators used at the flour mills? What phrases suggest that such elevators were quite new to Day?
4. In what sense were these elevators **labor-saving** devices? Why was labor-saving important to 19th century Canadian industry?
5. What evidence in Documents 39 and 40 suggests that Day was an accurate reporter?
6. What kinds of **raw materials** would the factories described by Day have required? From where would you expect such raw materials to have come? Why would Montreal have been a good place to build industries requiring such raw materials?
7. What sources of power were used to operate the mills described by Day? What means of transportation were employed in moving raw materials and goods to and from these mills and factories?
8. What *goods* and *service* occupations can you now add to your list?



A CITY NEEDS TRANSPORTATION

What transportation links did Sleigh find between Montreal and other centres in the 1850's?

D 41

"At five we were on board the Montreal steamer. The bell tolled, and, punctual to her time, away she flew, high pressure, up the river, towards that city. There were a great many lady passengers on board, and our band, which was a most excellent one, charmed them with a variety of selected opera pieces; while dancing passed away the evening most delightfully. The passage-money from Quebec City to Montreal was then only one dollar, which included a most excellent supper, and a very comfortable berth. . . .

Montreal is six hundred miles from Cape Gaspe, and one hundred and eighty from Quebec City. Its position is one of vast commercial importance, standing, as it does, in the centre of all the carrying trade of the Canadas with the Lower Provinces and United States. At the present time, this city, through the numerous lines of railroad radiating from it, is placed in close connection with the Atlantic ports. There are now lines running to Boston, New York, and Portland: thus she is connected with three ports, each with lines of steamers to Europe. Montreal is further united by rail with Toronto and Quebec City. You can go through to Boston or New York in eighteen hours; it could be done in twelve by express. It will thus be seen that this city is in a position to become one of the first in North America. As it is, the regularity and magnificence of its buildings, its wharves, public edifices, and business carried on, have placed it in a position of the very first commercial importance . . . ."

Lieutenant-Colonel Sleigh, 1853.

FOR ANALYSIS AND COMPARISON

1. List the transportation links mentioned in Sleigh's account.
2. How do you think the **cost** and **means** of transportation between Quebec and Montreal in 1850 would compare with today's travel between the two cities? In order to develop as a great trading centre, a city also needs good transportation links with other parts of the continent and of the world.
3. With what other parts of North America and the world was Montreal connected in the 1850's? By what means? Why were they connected?
4. What evidence does Sleigh give for his statement that the position of Montreal "is one of vast commercial importance?"

What means of moving goods and people *within* Montreal have you noticed in the preceding pictures and written documents? Look back over these materials and make a list of the means of city transportation used in mid-19th century Montreal. How does your list compare to one you might make for Montreal today?

A CITY NEEDS COMMUNICATION

How did people exchange ideas and information in mid-19th century Montreal?

How do people in your community find out about what is going on in the community and around the world? How do they find out about community problems, about coming events, and about the goods and services available in the community? What means of communication do we have today that were not available a hundred years ago?

Newspapers and Periodicals

D 42

"The first newspaper published in Montreal was the Gazette. It was first printed in 1778, and is now published by a joint stock company known as the Montreal Printing and Publishing Company.

There are at present printed in Montreal ten daily newspapers, viz.:—Gazette, Herald, Witness, News, Telegraph, Star, Le Nouveau Monde, Le Pays, La Minerve and L'Ordre. At each of the offices where the above papers are printed, with exception of the Telegraph, there are published weekly, semi-weekly or tri-weekly papers, containing the principal articles in the daily papers without the advertisements.

Besides the daily papers the following newspapers and periodicals are published in the city:

FORTNIGHTLY:—Canadian Messenger

WEEKLY:—Church Observer, Transcript, Trade Review, True Witness, L'Aurore, Canada Scotsman, Illustrated Canadian News, and L'Opinion Publique.

MONTHLY:—Canada Medical Journal, Canadian Agriculturalist, Juvenile Presbyterian, La Revue Canadienne, L'Echo de la France, L'Echo du Cabinet de Lecture Paroissial."

1. How many newspapers were being printed in Montreal in the mid-19th century? What is the difference between **newspapers** and **periodicals**?

2. How many of the publications listed in Document 42 were English-language and how many were French-language? What might the ratio of French-to-English language publications suggest about mid-19th century Montreal's population?

3. How many newspapers and periodicals are published in your community?

4. What does the number and variety of newspapers and periodicals printed in mid-19th century Montreal suggest about the importance of such publications as a means of communication? Why don't we have so many newspapers published in large cities today?

What sorts of news and information were provided by newspapers of the 1850's and 1860's?

1. What sorts of information are contained in the items from Document 43? Which of these items are *news stories*? How does the account of the news events reported in Document 43 compare with the account of the same story quoted in Document 21?

2. In addition to the newspaper, what means of communication and transportation were mentioned in Documents 43, 44, and 45?

3. What sorts of goods and services were being advertised in these 19th century Montreal newspapers? How do these items compare with advertising today?

4. Notice the item, "Children's Rights," in Document 43. What **rights** did Fanny Fern claim for children? Why might you find this item difficult to read?

5. What clues in Documents 43, 44, and 45 suggest that Montreal had contact with many other parts of the world in the 1850's and 1860's?

6. What sorts of things do you expect to find in today's newspapers that you don't find among the items from Documents 43, 44, and 45?

Montreal Transcript.

AND DAILY COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, 1853.

D43

SANGUINARY RIOT AND LOSS OF LIFE.

We regret to have to record an event, in the highest degree deplorable, and in the highest degree prejudicial to the character of the City, which we had hoped it had recovered.

Without expressing any opinion on the nature of the affair, we shall simply give the best narrative in our power of the facts as they occurred. On such occasions of tumult and confusion, no two persons see exactly with the same eyes, nor see the whole of what occurs, especially if in the dusk, as on this occasion.

The sad catastrophe took place about 7½ p. m. yesterday evening. We are unable at the late hour at which we write, and in the general agitation which prevails, to exactly record all the particulars, but we shall present them as they range under our view, and we shall narrate them solely from our own personal observation.

We attended the lecture of Gavazzi, in the Rev. Dr. Wilkes' church, and we need hardly say it was crowded. The majority of the audience were composed of young men, and a good number of ladies. Gavazzi was about closing his remarks, when we heard from the outside great cheering. This was the first intimation that those inside had of the presence of a mob—in a few minutes it was reported that they intended to attack the church. It was also said that shots were fired; and a man severely cut on the head with a stone, was brought into the church.—

This was sufficient to arouse the feelings of the audience, already excited. An immediate rush was made by the majority to go out and defend themselves. This movement was, however, restrained, and we waited until the lecture was concluded, and a resolution passed, inviting Gavazzi to lecture this evening.

It took sometime for the audience to pass out, and we having got into the street saw to our great astonishment, that a large crowd were assembled below the church, and the military intercepting them from the church door. We remained with hundreds of others in front of the church, undetermined in which direction to proceed. At this juncture two shots were discharged by some person in the crowd where we were—what their direction was we do not know. It is said that they were blank shots. This may be true or not, but this we know, that no one was wounded by them—and if they had been fired with any mischievous intention, they must necessarily have wounded some among the mob. We then perceived a movement among the military, and somebody said the military were preparing to fire. We immediately sought refuge in Dr. MacDonnell's, one of the nearest houses, and we also perceived that the crowd from the church, among whom were many females, were screaming with alarm, rushed to seek shelter of every kind, some lying down to avoid the fatal discharge, some with difficulty getting into houses, but the great multitude ascending the hill, or taken the various by-roads at hand. We had just entered the residence of Dr. MacDonnell when we heard the discharge. The horrible result we have to record, and we append the details of the killed and wounded, so far as we have them up to this moment.

The following is the most complete return we can obtain of the killed and wounded:—

Mr. Peter Gillespie, shot through the head—mortally wounded.

Mr. Crosby Clarke, shot through the body—dead.

A man, name unknown, taken to Dr. MacDonnell's—dead.

A son of Mr. Adams, City Councillor, mortally wounded.

Mr. Clare, at Messrs. William Lyman & Co., shot through the leg.

Mr. Hubbard, of Longue Point, slightly wounded.

An apprentice of 14, name unknown, wounded in the arm.

A young man, name unknown, at the hospital, suffering amputation, and not expected to survive.

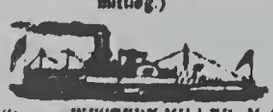
At the present moment, it is impossible to ascertain precisely on whom the blame of this horrible business rests. A heavy load of crime lies somewhere. It is perfectly clear that there was no occasion whatever to use military execution on either of the parties, supposing that both were rioters, which was not the case. If it was needful to clear the street, the military force present, supposing the Police to be, as it usually is, insufficient, might have cleared it with their side-arms, and it would have been time enough to shoot them dead if they stood before them, instead of flying as fast as they could. On whom the infamy rests, we do not know; but a deep infamy there is somewhere.

We understand that the Mayor positively denies giving the order to fire. We do not know the name of the officer who gave the orders directly to the men. His conduct, we have no doubt, will be the subject of inquiry by his superiors. We should be very sorry to find that a Gentleman holding a Commission in Her Majesty's service, or one holding the high position of the Mayor of Montreal, should be found guilty of the act which we have described.

Through Line.

TORONTO AND HAMILTON,

Calling at the Intermediate Ports, (Weather permitting.)



THE Steamer WESTERN MILLER, McGRATH, Master, will leave the Subscribers' Wharf for the above Ports, on SATURDAY, at SIX o'clock, P. M.

For Freight or Passage, apply on board, or to

MACPHERSON, CRANE & CO.,

Canal Basin.

June 10, 1853. 35

OTTAWA MAIL LINE.

ON and after this date, until further notice, the Steamer "LADY SIMPSON" will leave Lachine on arrival of the 8 A.M. Trains from Montreal.

June 2, 1853. 34

FOR TORONTO AND HAMILTON.

THE Schooner CHAMPION, Capt. STARK, now lying in the Lachine Canal Basin, will receive Freight for above ports. Apply to

GLASSFORD & WALKER,

Canal Basin.

June 9 34-tf

PORT OF MONTREAL.

ARRIVED—JUNE 9th.

Bark Universe, Hutchinson, London, J G McKenzie, general cargo.

Bark Natalia, Thompson, Liverpool, Gillespie Moffatt & co

CLEARED.

Ship City of Manchester, Flynn, Liverpool, A Shaw.

Brigt Thomas, Marchiddon, St Johns, Gillespie, Moffatt & co.

EXPORTS.

Per CITY OF MANCHESTER, FLYNN, for Liverpool.

L Auldjo & Co 200 brls pot ashes; Kershaw & Son 257 pearl do; H McKay 100 do do 200 pot ashes 68 pot do; J Scott Jr 75 do do 112 pearl do; J G McKenzie 54 do do 375 do flour; W and R Muir 134 do pot ashes; Binmore, Brodie & Co 89 pearl do 3 pot do; Andrew Shaw 1178 brls flour; Cusack 11234 minots wheat; A Shaw 3010 pcs puncheon staves 150 deals 300 brls.

Per brigantine THOMAS, MARCHILDON, for St. Johns, Nfld.

Gillespie, Moffatt & Co 1190 brls flour 22 kegs butter 80 brls pork.

Imports by the Montreal and New York Railroad.

June 9.

W H Ashworth, 5 boxes; D J Brown, 1 do; H & J Muir, 3 do; D & W Smith, 2 do; James Tibbetts, 1 do; Wm Warren, 1 brl.

Imports by the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad.

June 9th.

By Express, 5 boxes 11 parcels 1 paint mill.

Imports by the Lachine Canal.

June 9th.

Per Steamer Meteor.—Binmore & Brodie, 24 brls pork, Gilmour & co, 15 do ashes; T M Bryson, 46 kegs lard; W & H Muir, 4 do butter.

Per Schooner Briton.—Cusack, 8000 bushels wheat; Order, 18 kegs butter.

Per Steamer Jenny Lind.—Frothingham and Workman, 165 bales of hemp; Order, 2 brls flour; J Morris, 16 brls apples; George Terrel, 1 barrel ashes; 50 bags flour.

Per Steamer St Lawrence.—Hooker & Holton, 34 brls ashes; H McLennan, 8 do do.

Per Schooner Conductor.—J G McKenzie & co, 95 brls ashes 5 do nuts; Order, 1 do ashes; Thos Kay & co, 21 do do; Seymour & co, 10 hhds tobacco; Gillespie, Moffatt, 10 do do; H Jones & co, 40 do do 2 brls ashes.

Per Steamer Fashion.—E McLennan, 154 bags flour; Hitchcock, 75 do do; Renaud & co, 100 do do; J Cumming, 24 do do 2 barrels pork; Grange, 22 bags wheat; Order, 27 do do; Roy, 41 do do.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED—JUNE 8.

Brig Falcon, Wooler, 9th April, Sunderland, A Joseph & Co, coals.

.... Barbara Ann, Bolt, 21st do, Newcastle, Methot, Chinic, Simard & Co, coals, bricks, &c.

.... Transit, Young, 8th do Whitehaven, Ryan Bros. & co, coals

ELECTRO-CHEMICAL TELEGRAPH,

Office, 66 Commissioner Street,

OPPOSITE THE QUEBEC STEAMBOAT BASIN,

CONNECTING MONTREAL WITH BOSTON AND NEW YORK DIRECT.

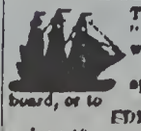
THIS LINE is now in COMPLETE OPERATION, offering to Merchants and others the advantage of an uninterrupted and instantaneous communication to the above Cities and intermediate Towns.

The Wires of the Company extend through Rouse's Point, to Ogdensburgh, also, through Burlington, Concord, Manchester, Lowell, Springfield, and other important towns to New York.

Communications sent to all parts of the United States, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, with despatch, and at reduced rates.

Montreal, May 23d, 1853. 19

FOR GLASGOW



THE fine A. 1 Coppered Barque "HOME," JOHN KINNEAR, Master, will have quick dispatch.

For Freight, or Cabin Passage, apply to Captain KINNEAR on board, or to

EDMONSTONE, ALLAN & CO.

June 10. 35-c

CHILDREN'S RIGHTS.

BY FANNY FERN.

Men's Rights! Women's Rights! I throw down the gauntlet for *Children's Rights!* Yes, little pets; Fanny Fern's about 'takin' notes,' and she'll 'print 'em, too,' if you don't get your dues. She has seen you seated by a pleasant window, in a railroad car, with your bright eyes dancing with delight, at the prospect of all the pretty things you were going to see, forcibly ejected by some overgrown Napoleon, who fancied your place, and thought in his wisdom, that children had not taste for anything but sugar candy.

Yes, and Fanny has seen you sometimes, when you've been muffled up to the tip of your little nose in woollen wrappers, in a close, crowded church, nodding your little drowsy heads, and keeping time to the *sixth-lie* and *seventh-lie* of some pompous theologian, whose preaching would have been high Dutch to you, had you been wide awake.

And she has seen you sitting like little automatons, in a badly-ventilated schoolroom, with your nervous little toes at just such an angle, for hours; under the tuition of a Miss Nancy Nipper, who didn't care a rush-light whether your spine was as crooked as the letter S or not, if the *Great Mogul Committee*, who marched in once a month to make the 'grand tour,' voted her a '*model school-marm.*'

Yes, and *that ain't all.* She has seen you sent off to bed, just at the witching hour of candle-light, when some entertaining guests was in the middle of a delightful story, that you, poor, miserable 'little pitcher,' was doomed never to hear the *end of!* Yes, and she has seen 'the line and plummet' laid to you so rigidly, that you were driven to deceit and evasion; and then seen you punished for the very sin your tormentors helped you to commit. And she has seen your ears boxed *just as hard* for tearing a hole in your best pinafore, or breaking a china cup, as for telling as big a lie as Ananias and Sapphira did.

And when, by patient labor, you had reared an edifice of tiny blocks she has seen it ruthlessly kicked into a shattered ruin by somebody in the house whose dinner hadn't digested!

Never mind. *I wish I was mother to the whole of you!* Such glorious times as we'd have!

Then if you asked me a question, I wouldn't pretend not to hear; or lazily tell you 'I didn't know,' or turn you off with some fabulous evasion for your memory to chew for a cud till you were old enough to see how you had been fooled. And I'd never wear such a fashionable gown, that you couldn't climb on my lap whenever the fit took you; or refuse to kiss you for fear you'd ruffle my curls, or my collar, or my temper—not a bit of it! and then you should pay me with your merry laugh, and your little confiding hand slid ever trustingly in mine.

Oh! I tell you, my little pets, Fanny is sick of sin, and strife, and envy, and uncharitableness; and I'd rather, by ten thousand, live in a little world full of fresh, guileless, loving little children, than in this great museum full of such *dry, dusty, withered hearts.*—*Olive Branch.*

STEAM TO AUSTRALIA.

THE "GREAT BRITAIN,"

Screw Steamer—3500 Tons, 500 Horse Power,

B. R. MATTHEWS, Commander,

WILL SAIL FROM LIVERPOOL to MELBOURNE and SYDNEY, about the latter end of June. Extensive improvements in her Rig, &c., are being made; and from the arrangements made for coaling, &c., it is expected she will make a very rapid passage.

For Passage, apply to

GIBBS, BRIGHT & CO.,

Liverpool;

Or at the office of the HON. JOHN YOUNG, where Plans of the Ship, &c., can be seen.

Montreal May 25, 1853. 21

L'ORDRE,

UNION CATHOLIQUE.

N'OUBLIEZ PAS

QUE vous trouverez toujours pour un MAGNIFIQUE PORTRAIT, AMBROTYPE ou MELLE BELLE BOITE, chez

FLANDERS ET GOUD,

PHOTOGRAPHES ET GALERIE D'AMBROTYPES.

158½, RUE NOTRE-DAME, 158½,

Coin de la Rue St. Jean-Baptiste.

POUR 50 CENTS.

Portraits pris dans n'importe quel temps.—Portraits des personnes malades ou morts pris à leur résidence, PRIX TRES MODERES.—Copies prises d'après Statuettes et Gravures. Les enfants pourront être pris, au beau jour, dans l'espace d'une à trois minutes. Rappellez-vous du numéro : 158½, RUE NOTRE-DAME, Coin de la Rue St. Jean-Baptiste.

Montréal, 17 déc. FLANDERS & GOUD.

LAND O' CAKES,

GATEAUX! GATEAUX!

C. ALEXANDER,
CONFISEUR,

VIENT de recevoir directement de Paris, un Choix

BOITES DE GOUT,

Qui, avec celles de sa propre Manufacture, sont des convenables pour les présents de

NOEL ET DU JOUR DE L'AN,

LE DEPARTEMENT DES GATEAUX

Comprend des GATEAUX ECOSSAIS, de NOEL et toutes sortes de BISCUITS à la Glace et enjolivés.

Son assortiment de Confiserie consiste en un choix de BONBONS FRANÇAIS et de FRUITS CONSERVES, de Paris. Aussi, une grande provision de sa propre Manufacture, qui peuvent être recommandés avec confiance. PRIX RAISONNABLES.

Les Ordres des Familles et de la Campagne seront remplis avec ponctualité.

UNE COLLATION comprenant Thé et Café Chaud, Jambons, Pates, et autres, sera servie comme de coutume de 11 heures à 3 P. M.

CHARLES ALEXANDER.
Confiseur, en Gros et en Détail,
243, Rue Notre-Dame.

Montréal, 21 dec. 1m.

J. VALADE,
Marchand de Chaussures
No. 34, PLACE JACQUES-CARTIER,
Enseigne de la Grosse Botte Rouge,
MONTREAL.

LE Soussigné, prend la liberté d'annoncer à ses pratiques et au public en général qu'il tient toujours un assortiment très considérable de CHAUSSURES de tout genre.

Aussi : Cuirs Rouges, Harnais, ROBES DE BUFFLES, à bon Marché.

EN GROS ET EN DETAIL.

J. VALADE

Montréal, 10 Décembre.

J. P. CRAIG,

FACTEUR DE PIANOS,
No. 83, Rue Craig, Montreal.

M. CRAIG, invite les personnes qui désirent faire l'acquisition d'un bon Piano, de venir faire une visite à son Atelier, où elles en trouveront un assortiment varié qu'il vendra à des prix très réduits.

HARMONIUMS,

Faits à ordre sous COURT DÉLAI.

Montréal, 10 Déc. 1858.—6m

LES MACHINES à Coudre Perfectionnées de Premier Prix de Wheeler et Wilson, à l'usage des Familles est maintenant en Vente a des Prix Très Réduits, au Dépot des Machines à Coudre.

S. B. SCOTT.

POUR 1859.

Almanach de l'Agriculteur.
Almanach du Peuple.
Almanach pour rire.
Calendrier Ecclesiastique.
Calendrier Civil.

PRIX 18s. la grosse.

En vente chez

BEAUCHEMIN & PAYETTE.

Montréal, 26 Nov. 1858.

GRAND CONCERT,
Vocal et Instrumental.

MADAME UNSWORTH a l'honneur d'annoncer à ses amis et au Public qu'elle donnera, MARDI le 11 Janvier prochain, UN GRAND CONCERT, à l'INSTITUT DES ARTISANS.

MADAME UNSWORTH sera accompagnée de HUIT de ses ELEVES, qui ont consenti à chanter à cette occasion, de MLLE. A. UNSWORTH et de plusieurs amateurs et professeurs distingués. Aussi par la Bande de Prince.

PROGRAMME :

1ere. PARTIE.

1—Chœur des Enclumes—"Il Trovatore"—Verdi—Bande
2—Solo, Piano—Mr. Labelle.
3—Aria Française— "Lucretia Borgia"—T.Ducharme.
4—Ballade Irlandaise—" She is far from the land "—Moore—Mlle A. Unsworth.
5—" Ever of thee I'm fondly dreaming "—Knight—Mr. C. B. Williams.
6—Solo Coruet-a-Piston—"Casta Diva"—Ah Bello a me retourna—Norma—Mr. H. Prince.
7—"Duo—Come brave the sea"—Il Puritani—Mde Unsworth et M. Ducharme.
8—Solo sur Violon—M. G. Herbert.
9—La Marseillaise—Grand Chœur—Par toute la compagnie—Solos par Mde Unsworth et M. T. Ducharme.

2me. PARTIE.

1—Pot Pourri—"Erin-go-Bragh"—Mélodies Irlandaises—Downing—Bande.
2—Quotuor—"MARCHEURS de RAQUETTES en Costume" Chanson du Nord-Ouest — Par QUATRE MEMBRES de la COMPAGNIE PHILHARMONIQUE, qui ont bien voulu s'offrir pour l'occasion.
3—Solo, Flûte—Pot Pourri—d'Hernani—M. Gauthier.
4—Ballade Irlandaise—"The Minstrel Boy"—Mélodie de Moore—Mde. Unsworth.
5—Ballade—"My heart is like a faded flower" Harroway—M. C. B. Williams.
6—Ballade Ecossaise—"My ain dear Nell"— Burns—Mlle. A. Unsworth.
7—Mélodie Irlandaise—Solo Corset-a-Piston—" Has sorrow thy young days shaded"—M. H. Prince.
8—Duo—A B C—Glover—Mde. et Mlle. Unsworth.
9—Grande Finale—" God Save the Queen"—Par toute la compagnie, accompagnée de la Bande. Solos—par Mde. et Mlle. Unsworth et M. C. B. Williams.

M. J. B. LABELLE présidera au PIANO.

BILLETS : 2s 6d (50 cents) en vente aux magasins de MUSIQUE, Chez M. J. SADLIER, Libraire, et à la porte, le jour du Concert.

Portes ouvertes à 7 heures; le Concert commencera à HUIT heures.

7 Janvier.

COURS PUBLICS
A
L'Ecole Normale Jacques-Cartier.

Les Cours publics de cette Institution recommenceront LUNDI, le 10 JANVIER et se continueront tous les LUNDIS et VENDREDIS.

Les deux premiers cours seront les Lundis, la suites du Cours d'histoire générale par Messire Desmazures, du Séminaire de St. Sulpice et les Vendredis, le Cours de Grammaire française et de Philologie, par M. Devisme, professeur ordinaire de l'Ecole.

Portes ouvertes à SEPT heures et DEMIE précise.

CARTES :—UN ECU—admettant un Monsieur et une Dame pour toute l'année.

Montréal, 3 janvier 1859.

Montreal Transcript.

AND DAILY COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 30, 1862.

D45

SEEDS!

(GROWTH 1861)

IMPORTED this Spring, direct from ENGLAND and FRANCE, a large assortment of

GARDEN and FIELD,
POT HERB, and
FLOWER

SEEDS.

Also,—2,000 lbs Large Red ONION SEEDS, and all kinds of Clover and Hay Seeds. For sale by

R. J. DEVINS, Druggist,
Next the Court House, Montreal.

On the premises formerly occupied by A. Savage & Co

P. S. The Trade and Agricultural Societies supplied on the lowest terms.

April 25. 307

To Flax Growers.

THE Subscribers have just received a supply of RIGA FLAX SEED for sowing which they will sell in small lots at a moderate advance upon cost.

LYMANS, CLARE & CO.

May 3 3

SEEDS—FOR SALE—

DAN O'ROURKE PEAS
TOM THUMB do
CHAMPION OF ENGLAND do
TURTLE SOUP BEANS
JOHNSON'S WONDERFUL do
&c., &c., &c.

LYMANS, CLARE & CO.,
220 St. Paul Street.

May 7. 8

Gardner's Non-Explosive Coal Oil

COLOR, Non-Explosiveness, and every good quality guaranteed.

PRICE 3s. PER GALLON.

Portland Kerosene Coal Oil.

PRICE 3s 6d. PER GALLON.

In quantities not less than a gallon. (Time to hold 5 gallons supplied at 3s 9d each.)

—Also,—

BURNING FLUID.

OLIVE OIL, | No. 1 LARD OIL,
SOLAR SPERM OIL, | RAPE SEED OIL

For Sale by

JOHN GARDNER
CHEMIST & DRUGGIST,
Wholesale & Retail,
(Opposite Morison's,)
295 (West End) Notre Dame Street

Jan. 23. 228

Montgomery Fire Proof Solution.

THIS highly valuable and efficient preventative against Fire under all circumstances, is Manufactured and Sold at EAST END MEDICAL HALL, 42 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

Wooden Structures, Steamers, &c. &c., is properly saturated with it, are rendered perfectly uninflammable.

Orders will be received at the Drug Store of the undersigned, who have the sole right from the Patentee for Montreal and adjacent Counties.

The following gentlemen, with many others, have certified to its efficacy, and can be referred to for the adaptability of the Solution:—

HENRY LYMAN, Esq., Alderman, Chairman, Fire Committee.
E. ATWATER, Esq., Chairman Board of Trade.
ALEX. BERTRAM, Esq Chief Engineer Fire Department.
JEAN BTE. DUROC, Fire Inspector, Montreal.

All Solution sold will be warranted pure.

A Liberal Discount allowed to Builders Painters, or wholesale Paint and Oil dealers.

PICAULT & SON

Devlin, Murphy & Co.,

MONTREAL

STEAM DYE WORKS

Successors to the late JOHN McCLOSKY

38 SANGUINET STREET.

THE above ESTABLISHMENT will be continued in all its Branches, as formerly, by the undersigned.

We will Dye all kinds of Silks, Satins, Velvets, Crapes, Woollens, &c., as also Scouring all kinds of Silk and Woollen Shawls, Moreen Window Curtains, Bed Hangings, Silks &c., Dyed and Watered.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHES CLEANED AND RENOVATED

IN THE BEST STYLE.

DEVLIN, MURPHY & CO.,
38 Sanguinet Street.

May 10

LE BON TON,

Journal des Modes

FOR APRIL.

PRICE: 50 Cents.

For Sale by

B. DAWSON & SON,
23 Great St. James St.

HAMS.—A supply of Cincinnati Sugar-Cured Hams, of choicest quality, in parcels to suit the trade.

For sale by

AKIN & KIRKPATRICK,
Commission Merchants,
Corner of Commissioner and Port Sts.

BUTTER.—A few Parcels of fine new dairy Butter suitable for families.

For sale by

AKIN & KIRKPATRICK,
Commission Merchants,
Corner Commissioner and Port Sts

PORK.—A supply of Canada Pork of the various grades recently inspected by "Eager."

For sale by

AKIN & KIRKPATRICK,
Commission Merchants,
Corner Commissioner and Port Sts.

FLOUR in barrels and bags, from some of the best Mills in the country, constantly receiving and for sale by

AKIN & KIRKPATRICK,
Commission Merchants,
Corner Commissioner and Port Sts.

GRAIN—Consignments of Wheat, Peas, and the various descriptions of Grain constantly arriving by Rail and Boat.

AKIN & KIRKPATRICK,
Commission Merchants,
Corner Commissioner and Port Sts.

May 17. 15.

SUPERIOR DAIRY BUTTER.

THE subscriber has on hand, and will continue to receive daily during the season, SUPERIOR DAIRY BUTTER, in Jars and small neat Tinnets.

A. D. MACLEOD.

FRESH RYE MEAL just received and for Sale by

A. D. MACLEOD,
Family Grocer, 232 Notre Dame St.

May 10. 14

NEW FRUIT.

JUST Received,—

New Crop CURRANTS, in boxes,
" " TURKEY FIGS, in small drums
" " SHELLED ALMONDS, in boxes
" " LAYER RAISINS, in half and quarter boxes,
ARABIAN DATES, in frails.

For Sale by

OEO. CHILDS, 275 St. Paul St.

March 13. 270

TO HOUSEKEEPERS, &C., &C.

Shakers' Preserved Tomato.

OR TOMATO SAUCE,

Superior article, and warranted genuine. It retains all the taste and properties of the fruit unimpaired.

Sold only by

LYMANS, CLARE & CO.,
226 St. Paul Street.

Jan. 14. 220

BUTLER'S INFALLIBLE MANGE CURE

For Dogs, Horses, Cows, &c.,

AND FLEA EXTERMINATOR.

IT immediately destroys Fleas, and all kinds of Vermine, thoroughly eradicating Mange, and all other diseases of the skin; and at the same time producing a rapid growth of the hair, healing all kinds of wounds, sores, &c., adding lustre and beauty to the coat. Is also a great preventive against diseases. Price 50 cents.

For sale by

JOHN GARDNER,
Chemist & Druggist,
295 (West End) Notre Dame Street.

April 9. 293

STEAM HEATING
PRIVATE RESIDENCES.

THOMAS McKENNA, PLUMBER, Gas and STEAM FITTER, Is now prepared to execute Orders for his *New and Economical System of*

Steam Heating for Private and Public Buildings.

He would specially invite Gentlemen, thinking of Heating their Houses by Steam, to call and see his system in working order, at his Premises,

Nos. 36 & 38. St HENRY Street.

"GOLD'S," or any other system fitted up if required.

PLUMBING and GASFITTING done by good workmen.

THOMAS McKENNA,
36 & 38 St. Henry Street.

April 8. 1m D 292

CARTE DE VISITE PHOTOGRAPHS.

THIS new style of PORTRAIT, so universally admired, is executed at MARTIN'S, corner of Craig and Bleury Streets, with a perfection of flat and finish that cannot be excelled

Full length size, $3 per dozen; 3 of same, $1, bust miniature size, $3 per 100; 20 of same, $1.

April 21. 303

THE WONDER OF WONDERS

50 000 CUSTOMERS WANTED to See and to Buy the

Wonderful Little Lamp,

Which burns all night for one cent.

Another supply received at

AMES FAIRIE'S

Depot for Lamps, Oils, Wicks, Chimnies, &c.,
57 St. Francois Xavier Street.

April 1. 286

WALL PAPERS.

R. & A. MILLER, 60 St. Francois Xavier Street, have now on hand a Large and Varied Assortment of

ENGLISH WALL PAPERS,

which having been purchased favorably, they will sell *at very low prices.*

April 2. 287

WINDOW CORNICES, WINDOW CURTAINS.

WE are receiving a Large Assortment of New Patterns of CORNICES and CURTAIN Materials,

—TOGETHER WITH,—

A good Stock of House Furnishing HARDWARE.

T. BADENACH & CO.,
MECHANICS' HALL,
Great St. James Street.

April 30. 311

35 LAWRENCE MAIN STREET. 35

THE Subscriber begs to call attention to his large and well-assorted Stock of Gold and Silver Watches, Ladies' Gold Chains, Gold Alberts, Gentlemen's Scarf Pins, Rings, Ear-Rings, Brooches, Lockets, Pencil Cases, Silver, Fruit and Butter Knives; and a fine assortment of Electro Plated Ware.

—ALSO,—

A very large variety of FANCY GLOCKS, All Suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Call and See—Cheaper than Ever.

AT

W. S. WALKER,
35 St. Lawrence Main Street.

Dec. 23 263

Collection & Commission Agency.

MR. E. L. SNOW

MONTREAL, C. E.,

ATTENDS to COLLECTION OF ACCOUNTS for PUBLISHERS, MERCHANTS, PHYSICIANS, and others, in MONTREAL, QUEBEC, OTTAWA, and TORONTO, and other Places in Canada.

All collections duly reported and proceeds promptly paid over.

Address Communications to "Montreal Gazette Office."

REFERENCES:

Lowe & Chamberlin, Proprietors "Montreal Gazette."
John Lovell, Publisher "Canada Directory," &c., &c., Montreal.
D. & A. Miller, Wholesale Booksellers and Stationers, Montreal and Toronto.

April 30, 311

LAND PLASTER.

2 000 Brls Superior LAND PLASTER for Sale.

LYMANS CLARE & CO,
226 St. Paul Street.

April 306

CARD.

FILER BINMORE & CO.

295 ST. PAUL STREET,

MANUFACTURERS of PATENT and ENAMELLED LEATHER and GENERAL LEATHER and COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Liberal advances made on all kinds of Leather; every care taken of Leather confided to them; highest market prices obtained; and moderate commission charged.

July 23.

THOS. DAVIDSON,

Manufacturer of Tin Goods. HOUSEKEEPING HARDWARE.

CIGAR LIGHTERS

FOR SALE.

Cathedral Block.

TO THE LADIES.

Judson's Simple Dyes.

MAGENTA,	PINK
GREEN,	SCARLET
VIOLET,	MAUVE,
BLUE, &c. &c	

The above elegant preparations are made for use, pure and simply, without admixture with other substances, and therefore specially adapted for domestic use.

A limited supply in bottles, for sale by

LYMANS, CLARE & CO.,
226 St. Paul Street.

April 28, 1862. 309

RICH BLACK GLACE SILKS,

3s 6d, 4s, and 5s per yard,

At MORISON'S.

LADIES DEPARTMENT.

Montreal Outfitting Establishment.

JUST RECEIVED,

THE NEW SHAPES in Ladies' MORNING DRESSES, made up in light materials, suitable for the Summer Season.

Boys' KNICKERBOCKER SUITS always on hand.

Our assortment of CHILDREN'S DRESSES is large and varied. A complete Stock of Ladies' and Children's UNDERCLOTHING, BABY LINENS, Infants' HOODS, CLOAKS, SQUARES, BORES, &c., &c. Garibaldi and Zouave JACKETS.

JOHN AITKEN & CO,
211 & 213 Notre Dame Street.

NEW PERFUMES

JUST RECEIVED:

PIESSE & LUBIN'S WOOD VIOLET

FRANGIPANNI

ALL THE YEAR ROUND

WEDDIND BOUQUET

ORANGE BLOSSOM

LILY OF THE VALLEY

SPRING VIOLET

BEARTS' EASE

JOCKEY CLUB, &c.

SOAPS, POMADES & BRUSHES.

S. J. LYMAN & CO, PLACE D'ARMES

Jan. 23. 228

TO ECONOMISTS!

A CLEAR SAVING of 20 PER CENT may be effected by purchasing

DRY GOODS

AT THE

Money Market,

288 Notre Dame Street.

JAMES MORISON & CO.

RECEIVED
THIS DAY BY

JOHN HENDERSON & CO.,

CRYSTAL BLOCK,

A Further Supply of

London Silk Hats,
do Chums,
do Zephyr Ventilators

FOR THE HOT SEASON.

VANCOUVER ISLAND AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

FACTS and figures relating to Vancouver's Island and British Columbia; showing what to expect, and how to get there, with illustrative maps, by J. Despard Pemberton, surveyor-general of Vancouver's Island.

PRICE 2s 6d.

For Sale by

B. DAWSON & SON,
23 Great St. James Street.

March 269

DR. W. P. SMITH,

HAS REMOVED

To No. 12 Cote Street

May 2.

HOUSES, FARMS, &c.,

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Dwelling House at St. Lambert To Let.

An excellent, well-finished, two-story BRICK HOUSE, suitable for a respectable family—containing 8 1 X ROOMS, KITCHEN, PANTRY, CELLAR, &c. Supplied with hard and soft Water.

Rent moderate. Apply on the Premises; or at the Office of the MONTREAL and CHAMPLAIN RAILROAD COMPANY, 64 Commissioners' Street.

April 18. 301

For Sale at Pointe Claire.

On the Island of Montreal, that well-known FARM, situated on the "Pointe-a-Gneuettes," three miles from the Village Depot and nineteen miles from the City of Montreal, containing six acres in front by twenty in depth, and in rear four acres by twenty, forming in all two hundreds acres, on which are a substantial Stone House, Wooden Stables, Barns, Sheds, &c., Springs of good Water, two Sugar Bushes, &c.

—ALSO,—

A Meadow adjoining, of twenty-eight acres in superficies.

The whole or half to be sold. Apply, on the premises, to

PETER LYNCH.

Or to

JAMES SMITH, N.P.

April 5. 290

TO LET,

OFFICE and CELLAR in Bonaventure Building, now occupied by Messrs J. Virtue & Co.

Apply to

R THOMAS,
Bonaventure Building.

Feb. 5. 239

TO LET

FROM 1st MAY next, one of the Tenements of the BRICK BUILDING situated on rear of lot No. 130 Dorchester Street, near St. Urbain Street, with small Garden front and rear. The House is in good order, contains ten Apartments, Water Pipes, Drainage, &c., &c.

From its isolation it is a very pleasant summer residence, although near the centre of the City.

Application to

J FAIRBAIRN, Broker,
St. Sacrament Street.

February 8. 242

FOR SALE

AT A

GREAT BARGAIN

THREE handsome COTTAGES of STONE, and faced with Brick, situated on St. Andre Street, well finished, 24 feet in length by 32 feet in depth.

The OUT-HOUSES are of Brick.

☞ The above Property will be sold at half its value, and on the most liberal conditions.

The Titles are indisputable.

The Conditions may be known by applying to

J. E. GUILBAULT,
St. Lawrence Main Street.

Montreal, 15th April, 1862. 298

NEW BOOKS.

MARGARET HOWTH, a Story of To-Day
Platonic Dialogues for English Readers by William Whewill, D D, vol 3; The Witness of Christ, by Rev P B Power; Shakespeare's Comedies, published according to the Original Copies; The Young Lady's Reader, by George Vandenhoff, M A; The Clerical Assistant, by do do; The Poems of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, new diamond edition; The Soul's Exodus, by Jas S Brown, B A; Daybreak or Light Struggling and Triumphant, by Cycla; The Queen of Hearts, by Wilkie Collins; Notes Critical, occasional Papers written at the Seaside, by Shirley, Williams' Principles of Medicine; At Home and Abroad, second series, by Bayard Taylor; The Cook's Own Book; Allitone's Dictionary of Authors, vol I; Aids to Faith, a Series of Theological Essays, edited by Wm Thompson, D D, Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol; The Proverbs of Scotland, collected and arranged, with notes explanatory and illustrative, by Alex Hislop; Wild Sports of the World, a Boy's Book of Natural History and Adventure, by Jas Greenwood; The Warden, by Anthony Trollope; The City Banker, by the author of Whitefriars; Dinah, a novel; Health, by John Brown, M D, author of "Rab and His Friends," &c.

For Sale by

B. DAWSON & SON

SCHOOL BOOKS

IN GREAT VARIETY, including Lovell's Series, English and American School Books in general use, at low prices. Stationery of all kinds; Paper Envelopes, Steel Pens, Wax, &c., on the most liberal terms.

R. & A. MILLER.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN can be accommodated with a BEDROOM, and Breakfast, if required, in a respectable and healthy locality.

Apply at this Office.

May 1.

A CITY IS A 'WAY-OF-LIFE'

What choices in entertainment, recreation, sports and education does your community offer?

We usually think of a city as an exciting place, a place where people live, work, shop, and play. Is one of the differences between the city and the rural community the fact that the city offers a wider range of **choices**? Account for your answer.

FOR DISCUSSION AND DEBATE

1. In what kinds of sports do people in your community take part?
2. Does your community have a movie theatre? a community centre? a concert hall? an amusement park? etc.
3. What kinds of educational facilities do you have in your community?
4. To what extent do centres of community activity provide entertainment and recreation for people in your community?
5. In what kinds of recreational activities do you participate?

What choices did mid-19th century Montreal offer its inhabitants? Was Montreal an exciting place in 1862?

FOR ANALYSIS AND COMPARISON

1. What sorts of entertainment and recreational activities were advertised in Document 46?
2. What evidence suggests that the Theatre Royal was a busy place for entertainment in Montreal in 1862? What sorts of entertainment took place there?
3. Of what national origin would you expect the members of the St. Patrick's Society to have been? What kinds of activities would have taken place at their annual Grand Picnic?
4. What other societies and groups were involved in sponsoring social events in Montreal in the 1860's?
5. What sources of entertainment and recreation do we have today that the Montrealers of 1860 would have lacked?

THEATRE ROYAL.

Lessee and Manager....Mr. J. W. Buckland.
Acting Manager.....Mr. Alfred Nelson.

☞ Prices on this Occasion.—Private Boxes $5; Boxes $1; Family Circle, 50 cts; Pit 25 cents.

This Ev'g. Monday, June 30,

BENEFIT OF

MRS. BUCKLAMD,

Under the Distinguished Patronage of Lieut.-Gen. SIR FENWICK WILLIAMS, Bart., K.C.B., on which occasion the MONTREAL GARRISON AMATEURS, having honored Mrs. Buckland by volunteering to appear, will perform the admirable Comedy of

EVERYBODY'S FRIEND,

And the Musical Drama of

THE SENTINEL.

By permission of Major GARETT and the OFFICERS, the BAND of the 16th Regiment will attend.

Seats and Private Boxes may be secured at PRINCE'S MUSIC STORE, 147 Notre Dame Street, from 10 till 6 daily.

Tickets may also be procured at all the principal Hotels

Doors open at ½ to 8; the performance will commence at ½ past 8 o'clock.

June 30. 52

THEATRE ROYAL.

L. M. GOTTSCHALK.

MR. BUCKLAND has the honor to announce that he has succeeded in effecting an arrangement with

L. M. GOTTSCHALK,

THE

GREAT PIANIST,

Whose successes in Europe and America have obtained for him a brilliant reputation. His extraordinary powers and striking originality as a

Pianist and Composer,

place him, indisputably, in the *foremost ranks of living Artistes.*

Mr. Gottschalk will appear on

Friday and Saturday Evenings,

JULY 4th and 5th,

In conjunction with the

Splendid Dramatic Company.

In consequence of the HEAVY EXPENSE entailed by this

POWERFUL COMBINATION,

The Prices *on this occasion* will be: Private Boxes, $5; Boxes, $1. Family Circle, 37½c; Pit, 25 cents.

☞ BOX SHEET now OPEN at PRINCE'S Music Stose.

June 30. 53

LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG.

THE ANNUAL GRAND PIC-NIC of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, in Aid of the Building of a ST PATRICK'S HALL, will be held on WEDNESDAY, 2nd JULY next, in the VICTORIA GARDENS, (formerly Guilbault's)

The usual games of Lacrosse, Racing, Leaping, Dancing Hornpipes and Irish digs, and throwing the heavy stone, will be carried on during the day and prizes awarded to the victors.

For further particulars, see hand-bills.

REFRESHMENTS will be supplied by MR. BARNARD TANSEY, at City Rates.

Gates open from 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. Tickets to be had from the members of the Committee, at Sadlier's, Dalton's, and Riddle's, also at the principal shops and stores and at the gate on the day of the Pic-Nic.

Adults' Tickets 25 cts., Children's 12½c.

P. O'MEARA,
Rec. Sec.

June 21. 45

SUMMER EXHIBITION.

THE SUMMER EXHIBITION of the MONTREAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY will take place on FRIDAY, the FOURTH OF JULY.

Prize Lists can be obtained from Mr. PELL, Bonaventure Street.

☞ Articles must be upon the Stands before 12 o'clock.

Doors open at 2 o'clock P.M., and Exhibition will continue till 8 o'clock.

A Band will be in attendance

G. DESBARATS,
President.

J. E. PELL,
Act. Secretary.

June 28, 1862. 51

GRAND MILITARY CONCERT

Under the immediate Patronage of His Excellency the Right Hon.

VISCOUNT MONCK,

Gov.-Gen. B. N. A., &c., &c., &c.

The Montreal Field Battery of Artillery

Respectfully announce that a Grand

VOCAL & INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT

WILL BE HELD IN THE

CRYSTAL PALACE,

ST. CATHERINE STREET,

ON

Tuesday Evening, July 1, 1862.

Schooner for Lake Huron.

FOR SARNIA, GODERICH, KINCARDINE, PORT ELGIN, PAISLEY, &c.

THE Schooner "LILLY DANCEY" will have immediate despatch for the above and all other LAKE HURON PORTS, for which sufficient Freight may offer.

RATE LOW.

Apply to

McDONALD & CO.,
Canal.

June 19. 43

For Toronto, Hamilton and Intermediate Ports.

THE Steamer "OTTAWA," McDONALD, Master, will leave for the above Ports, on MONDAY EVENING, 30th inst.

JAQUES, TRACY & CO.

Montreal, June 28, 1862. 51

SEA BATHING

AT

Murray Bay and Cacouna,

AND GRAND EXCURSIONS

TO THE

RIVER SAGUENAY.

THE FINE IRON STEAMER

"MAGNET,"

CAPTAIN HOWARD,

Will commence her Trips for the Season

On Tuesday, 1st July,

Leaving Napoleon Wharf, Quebec, at EIGHT o'clock A.M.

Any information will be given on application at the Office, No. 21 Great St. James Street.

ALEX. MILLOY,
Agent.

Royal Mail Through Line Office, No. 21 Great St. James St.
Montreal, June 24, 1862. 47

MONTREAL

OCEAN S. S. COMPY'S

Glasgow Line.

FURTHER REDUCTION OF FARES.

THE AGENTS of this Company have been instructed to issue RETURN TICKETS in 1st Cabin by above Steamers, at ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS

A CITY HAS PROBLEMS

What problems did mid-19th century Montreal experience?

FOR ANALYSIS AND COMPARISON

Make a list of the sorts of problems we have already noted in our study of Montreal. Are these problems common to all cities? What other **urban problems** can you find in the following documents?

D 47

"Notwithstanding there is much in Montreal to be admired, there is much also to be condemned. People erect fine houses and imposing public buildings, but seem to ignore those minor improvements.

The pathways and roads are almost as bad, and in some instances worse, than in Quebec [City]. In the leading streets the pathways are composed of different materials. Here and there was a small patch of flagstone in a most dilapidated condition. A little further on was a brick pavement, not at all unsightly or unpleasant to walk upon, provided the bricks are not broken to pieces, rough or uneven, which was too frequently the case. Adjoining this again was a plankway, with the boards either rotten from age or partially devoured by rats—a species of animal that flourishes wonderfully in a Canadian climate. The roads were equally faulty, and became impassable after much rain. The drainage, too, was very imperfect; and I should not be surprised if much illness was . . . [the result]. In the neighbourhood to the rear of St. Lawrence Hall—a palatial hotel, kept by a warm-hearted Irish gentleman, who is major of a Militia regiment—property has become so depreciated that land and residences were to be procured comparatively for little or nothing. Still, few purchasers could be obtained, and all owing to

defective drainage. One night I visited the Theatre Royal, situated in this locality, but the odour became so offensive that I was compelled to quit the house during the performance of an interesting comedy. With such a rapidly increasing population as Montreal possesses, the municipality should have done something effectual towards . . . [removing] so dangerous an evil. The public health is at least as deserving of attention as the 'almighty dollar.' It is not when a great plague shall have broken like a storm-cloud over a fated city that remedies are to be applied. . . ."

S. P. Day, 1864.

D 48

"The inhabitants of the lower parts of the city were accustomed to floods, but they were not prepared for such an extensive inundation as that which visited them in the spring of this year. About 7 o'clock on Sunday evening, April 14th [1861], the water rose so rapidly that the inhabitants were unable to remove articles of furniture to a place of safety, and the congregations of St. Stephen's Episcopal Chapel, on Dalhousie-street, and the Ottawa-street Wesleyan Chapel found their places of worship surrounded by from four to six feet of water, and no means at hand whereby they might reach their homes. The water rushed so violently down the streets that it was almost impossible to maintain a footing while endeavoring to wade through it. In order to obtain assistance for his congregation, Rev. Mr. Ellegood, of St. Stephen's Church, waded in the dark through about four feet of water until he reached St. Antoine-street. He then procured the assistance of some policemen, and a boat was obtained by which, at about 1 o'clock a.m., the congregation were taken away from the church, with a few exceptions, who stayed all night. The trains from the west and from Lachine were unable to enter the city, and passengers had to find their way to the city by Sherbrooke-street. The principal loss to the inhabitants was in live stock. About 3 o'clock on Monday the potash inspection stores took fire from the heating of a quantity of lime. While endeavoring to quench the flames the firemen were standing or wading waist-deep in water. The efforts of the brigade were unavailing, and the building was entirely consumed."

FOR DISCUSSION AND DEBATE

1. Who looks after local problems in your community? What do we call the group of men who are chosen to make decisions about community problems?
2. How are the problems of your community similar to or different from the problems of governing Montreal in the 1850's and 1860's?

A CITY NEEDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT

What kind of local government did Montreal have in the 1850's and 1860's?

"The mayor is elected annually, and one councillor for each *ward* retires each year, but may be re-elected. Aldermen are elected by the council from among its members. The Corporation thus constituted has power to appoint all officers necessary for the proper management of civic affairs and the maintenance of peace within the city limits. The Corporation is sub-divided into committees, known as the Finance, Roads, Police, Fire, Water, Markets, Light, City Hall, Licenses and Health Committees; these standing committees are appointed at the quarterly meeting in March of each year, and consist of seven members each. Their duties are to take charge of the several departments from which the name of the committee is derived.

Ward
an administrative or electoral district of a city or town, especially one represented by an alderman

The present Members of the Corporation are:

William Workman, Esq., Mayor

Aldermen.

F. David,	D. Munro,	A. Bernard,
N. Valois,	W. Rodden,	C. Alexander,
B. Bastien,	B. Devlin,	W. Masterman.

Councillors.

J. W. McGauvran,	Henry Lyman,	Joel Leduc,
H. A. Nelson,	R. H. Stephens,	F. X. St. Charles,
R. Taylor,	T. M. Thompson,	P. Jordan,
J. Doutre,	Geo. W. Stephens,	J. A. Plinguet,
J. McShane,	W. Henderson,	W. F. Kay,
T. Wilson,	Jos. Simard,	P. M. Christie.

The following list gives the names of mayors of the city since its first incorporation, 1833:

1. Jacques Viger, 1833 to 1840.
2. Peter McGill, 1840 to 1842.
3. Joseph Bourette, 1843 to 1844.
4. James Ferrier, 1845 to 1846.
5. John E. Mills, 1847.
   Mr. Mills died in November and was replaced by Mr. J. Bourette who held the office for the term and was again elected for 1848.
6. E. R. Fabre, 1849 to 1850.
7. Charles Wilson, 1851, '52, and '53.
8. Wolfred Nelson, 1854 to 1855.
9. Henry Starnes, 1856 to 1857.
10. C. S. Rodier, 1858, '59, '60, '61.
11. J. L. Beaudry, 1862, '63, '64, '65.
12. Henry Starnes was again elected, but having been appointed a member of the Legislative Council, William Workman succeeded him, and still continues to hold the office."

Local Government in mid-19th century Montreal

FOR ANALYSIS AND COMPARISON

1. How large was Montreal's city council? How were the mayor and councillors chosen? How were the aldermen chosen?
2. How are members of local government chosen in your community? When were the people better represented—today, in your community? Or, before, in mid-19th century Montreal? Account for your answer.
3. With what sorts of matters did the council concern itself, according to the list of committees given in Document 49?
4. Judging from the names of the council members, how many were of French and how many of non-French origin? How many Montreal mayors between 1833 and 1865 appear to have been of French Canadian origin? What does your list tell you about the nature of Montreal's population then?

A CITY CHANGES

Were the 1850's and 1860's years of much change in Montreal?

"Montreal has indisputably made rapid strides during the last dozen years, and is still pushing forward with rapidity and energy. Dilapidated buildings are constantly being razed, and fine massive structures take the place of unsightly ones. Several of the modern edifices are not inferior to the public buildings of Liverpool or Manchester—while a few of them may even vie with those of London.

Montreal, being at the head of the ship navigation, possesses peculiar local advantages for trade and commerce. The railroads and canals, already in successful operation, will, doubtless, in due time, considerably enhance her business facilities and resources.

To speak truly, I was scarcely prepared to find the 'island city' so noble, prosperous, and thoroughly British. The tangible evidences of commercial greatness and social advancement were unmistakeable. Everywhere my eye alighted upon public buildings, not only substantial, but ornamental and unique. Now, when it is considered that splendid churches, a court-house, banks, a fine market hall, groups of warehouses, stores, and handsome private residences, besides the Victoria Tubular Bridge, have mostly sprung up during the last few years, there can be no hesitation in awarding due merit to the Montrealers."

S. P. Day, 1864.

What was Day's opinion of change in mid-19th century Montreal?

1. What evidence did Day give to support his view that Montreal was pushing forward with "rapidity and energy?"
2. What had Montreal done to improve its "advantages for trade and commerce?"
3. Why do you think Day described Montreal as "thoroughly British" when we know that the city had a large French Canadian population?

Does the evidence support Day's view?

Population Growth of Montreal (1760-1870)

D 51

In 1760	the	population	was	3,000
" 1800	"	"	"	9,000
" 1816	"	"	"	16,000
" 1825	"	"	"	22,000
" 1831	"	"	"	27,297
" 1851	"	"	"	57,715
" 1856	"	"	"	75,000
" 1861	"	"	"	101,602
" 1870	"	"	"	170,000 at a very moderate estimate

1. How much did the population of Montreal increase from 1800 to 1831? By how many times (approximately) did population increase during this period?
2. How much did Montreal's population increase from 1851 to 1870? How does the **rate of growth** in this period compare with that for the period 1800 to 1831?
3. What was the busiest five-year period of new-building construction in Montreal between 1856 and 1868? What was the busiest year and the slowest year between 1856 and 1868 for new-building construction?
4. What evidence is there that the trade of Montreal was increasing rapidly between 1851 and 1869? What was the peak year for exports? What was the peak year for imports?

5. Does the evidence contained in Documents 51, 52, and 53 support or contradict Day's view that the 1850's and 1860's were years of rapid growth for Montreal?
6. Why are population, trade, and construction statistics particularly good clues or **indicators of change** in the study of cities?

Number of New Buildings erected in Montreal (1856-1868)

52

In 1856....543	In 1863.... 723
In 1857....376	In 1864....1,019
In 1858....292	In 1865.... 315
In 1859....342	In 1866.... 219
In 1860....594	In 1867.... 281
In 1861....579	In 1868.... 551
In 1862....552	
	Total....6,386

Tonnage and Value of Trade of the Port of Montreal (1851-1869)

53

Year	Sea-going Vessels		Value of Exports	Value of Imports
	No.	Tonnage		
1851	231	55,660	$ 2,319,228	$ 9,178,848
1852	184	45,439	2,727,464	9,245,884
1853	245	59,500	2,983,044	14,014,788
1854	253	70,740	1,833,640	16,221,004
1855	199	48,139	1,910,844	12,372,580
1856	232	69,962	3,815,564	16,144,694
1857	209	65,712	2,917,340	16,848,540
1858	191	70,183	3,042,940	11,584,072
1859	193	85,310	3,044,762	15,690,340
1860	259	121,599	6,020,715	15,479,453
1861	574	261,793	10,415,738	16,814,161
1862	571	265,243	8,765,594	20,529,893
1863	504	209,224	7,557,799	18,841,885
1864	378	161,910	5,654,186	25,651,738
1865	358	152,943	5,361,184	19,843,448
1866	516	205,775	7,286,878	28,793,321
1867	464	199,053	7,792,776	28,378,117
1868	478	198,759	7,483,954	22,919,197
1869				24,097,648

D 54

Short-Term and Long-Term Change

What additional indications of change do documents 54 and 55 provide?

1. In what sense is Document 53 evidence of **short-term** change, whereas Documents 54 and 55 are evidence of **long-term** change?
2. Around which physical features has Montreal grown? What changes would you expect to have occurred in Montreal's boundaries between 1936 and today?
3. What changes in Montreal and its harbor took place between 1860 and 1965 according to Documents 54 and 55? What important change can you actually see in process in the 1860 picture?
4. What changes in ship design and power were taking place in 1860? What further changes were apparent by 1965?

D 55

How did Montreal compare with other large cities of North America in the mid-19th century?

Largest Cities of North America in 1861

D 56

Cities	Population
NEW YORK	814,277
PHILADELPHIA	368,034
BROOKLYN	273,425
BALTIMORE	214,037
BOSTON	177,902
NEW ORLEANS	170,766
ST. LOUIS	162,779
CINCINNATI	160,060
CHICAGO	109,420
MONTREAL	101,602

How did Montreal compare with other Canadian cities in 1861 and 1961?

Ten Largest Centres of Population

D 57

	1861		1961
Montreal	107,225	Montreal	2,109,509
Quebec City	59,699	Toronto	1,824,481
Toronto	56,092	Vancouver	790,165
Halifax	29,582	Winnipeg	475,989
Saint John	28,805	Ottawa	429,750
Hamilton	26,716	Hamilton	395,189
Ottawa	21,545	Quebec City	357,568
London	15,826	Edmonton	337,568
Kingston	12,407	Calgary	279,062
Brantford	8,107	Windsor	193,365
St. Johns (1857)	30,476		

FOR ANALYSIS AND COMPARISON

1. How did Montreal rank in order of size among North American cities in 1861? How does Montreal rank among Canadian cities in 1861? in 1961?
2. How did Montreal compare in size with New York and Chicago in 1861? How does it compare today?
3. What cities appearing in the 1961 list were **not** among the ten largest population centres of Canada in 1861? Why do you think this was so?
4. In 1861 only one Canadian city had a population greater than 100,000. How many Canadian cities today have populations greater than that of Montreal in 1861? (Page 190 of the *Canada Year Book: 1966* will help you answer this question.)
5. How does your community today compare in population with the largest communities of Canada in 1861? How many communities in your province are larger than Ottawa was in 1861?

Summing Up

Now that you have studied *Montreal (1850-1870)* in some detail, what can you say about Montreal in particular, about cities in general, and about the ways in which the historian learns about the past? The following questions should help you sum up what you have learned.

What have you learned about Montreal?

1. Was Montreal a real city, or merely a frontier community, in the middle of the 19th century?
2. Was Montreal growing rapidly during this period? What were some of the problems Montrealers were facing?
3. What sorts of buildings, and people, and activities, did you find to be in Montreal one hundred years ago?

What have you learned about cities?

1. What is the difference between urban and rural communities? What urban features did mid-19th century Montreal have?
2. What characteristics do cities have in common? What do cities need in order to survive? What advantages and disadvantages did mid-19th century Montreal have as a city?
3. What urban problems do large cities face today? Did Montreal face any of these problems in the mid-19th century?

What have you learned about how historians study communities of the past?

1. What sorts of evidence have you examined? What kinds of questions have you asked of the evidence?
2. To what extent have you been able to answer the questions about Montreal?
3. How are you able to test one piece of evidence for accuracy against another?
4. What sorts of questions are still left unanswered on the basis of the evidence provided in this book?

Reporting Your Findings

One of the most important activities arising from a study such as this is reporting what you have discovered. The following are some of the ways in which students may report the results of their historical inquiries.

1. Group reports to the class on such questions as those above or on a topic of special interest;
2. A class newspaper, reporting interesting events from the past;
3. Dramatizing an interesting event from the past (e.g. a meeting of Montreal's city council the day after the Gavazzi Riot); or,
4. An imaginative story or *reminiscence* of the past (e.g. "My Childhood in 19th Century Montreal" or "I Went Back to Montreal in the 1850's In My Time-Machine.").

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D 2 Engraving—Montreal from Across the River (1850): *The Strangers' Guide to the City of Montreal* (Montreal: T.E. Foster, 1879), p. 53.

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D 6 Quotation—Lt.-Col. B. W. A. Sleigh, *Pine Forest and Hacmatack Clearings* (London: R. Bentley, 1853), p. 234.

D 7 Map—Site of Montreal.

D 8 Map—Location of Montreal.

D 9 Lithograph—Montreal from the Mountain (1850): Public Archives of Canada.

D 10 Photograph—Montreal from the Mountain (1865): Public Archives of Canada.

D 11 Quotation—(As in Document 6), pp. 234-241.

D 12 Lithograph—Notre Dame Street, Montreal (c. 1850): Public Archives of Canada.

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D 17 Map—Montreal in 1846: from Bosworth, Newton, (ed.), *Hochelaga Depicta (Picture of Montreal)* (Montreal: R. W. S. Mackay, 1846).

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Map—Montreal Market-places

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D 40 Lithograph—Canada Marine Works, Montreal (c. 1857): (As in Document 24), Plate 127.

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D 48 Quotation—(As in Document 4), p. 163.

D 49 Quotation—(As in Document 4), pp. 228-229.

D 50 Quotation—(As in Document 39), pp. 266-267.

D 51 Table—Population Growth of Montreal/(1760-1870): (As in Document 4), p. 199.

D 52 Table—Number of New Buildings erected in Montreal/(1856-1868): (As in Document 4), p. 200.

D 53 Table—Tonnage and Value of Trade of the Port of Montreal/(1851-1869): (As in Document 4), p. 206.

D 54 Lithograph—View of Montreal Harbor and Great Victoria Bridge under Construction (1860): Public Archives of Canada.

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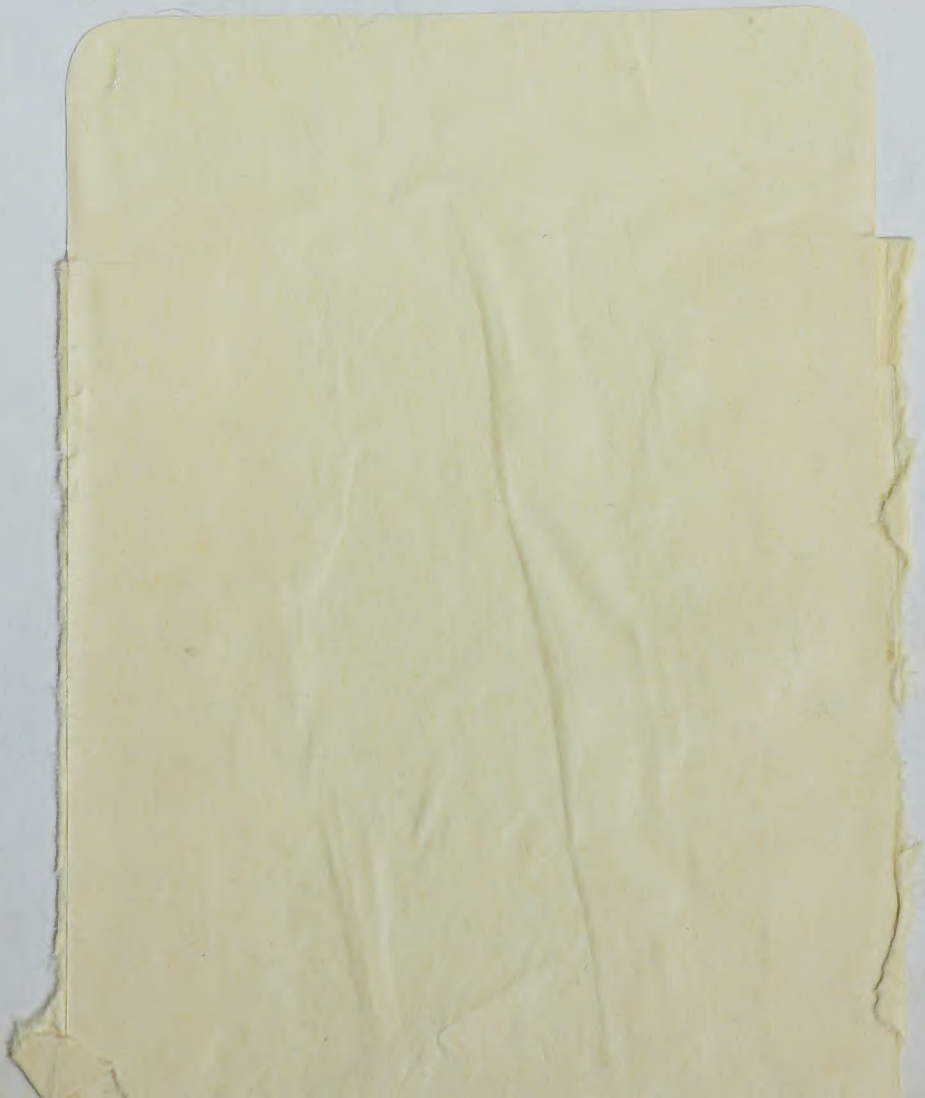

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